W. H. PERRY,
Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

Prescriptions Prepared By a Practical Pharmacists At the People's Popular Prescription Pharmacy
Always Open.
C. E. JONES.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1893. No. 184

The Westside Clearance Sale

COMMENCING ON

Thursday, 10th August.

IN ORDER TO GREATLY REDUCE STOCK before arrival of Fall Importations, we have decided to offer the whole of our Stock at prices far below those of any previous Sale. We are now engaged marking everything down.

ON THE OPENING DAY there will be a Special Cut in REMNANTS, including all Costume Pieces. Also a Line of Double width English Tweeds, worth 75c., all at 25c. per yard. See Window.

This Sale will last FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

Our Strike is Over!

We have now engaged a full staff of competent workmen and are able to make up goods ONE THIRD LESS than the old price.

Suits now range from $20 up.
Pants from $6.

ALL IMPORTED GOODS.
THESE PRICES WILL CONTINUE

Why send East when you can buy a better suit at home for less money, from the Largest Stock and Best Tailors in the Province.
Or why wear a ready-made suit when you can have one made to fit you of good Imported Stock for the same price.

TERMS CASH.

Geo. R. Jackson & Co.,
Five Sisters Block, 57 Government Street.

W. H. PERRY,

Builders' Hardware, Stoves, Tinware and Graniteware, Sheet Metal Works, Cornice Work, Sky-Lights And Roofing.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE. 42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (With power to increase) £500,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE £260,000, $1,265,333

HEAD OFFICE: - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON, (KOOTENAY LAKE).
IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A general servant. Apply Mrs. R. Foster, 51 Work street, Rock Bay. a8-3t

WANTED—Situation as waitress or chamber maid by a young woman. Address "Waitress," Times office. a8-2t

WANTED—A person who needs specs when having a 50c meal, as the owner has no use for them since getting a 25c meal at the Colonial Metropole. a8-1t

Municipal Notice.

Public notice is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said electors at Room No. 1, of the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, on the 14th day of August, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a person to represent them as a member of the School Board of Trustees for Victoria City.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows: The candidates shall be nominated in writing; The writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. on the day of the nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be opened at above named Room No. 1, Public Market Building, Cormorant street, on the 17th day of August, 1893, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, the 8th day of August, 1893.

W. K. BULL,
a8-td Returning Officer.

McKAY WANTS DIVORCE.

Son of the Millionaire Lumberman Tired of Married Life.

Ottawa, Aug 7.—Tuberculosis has broken out again on the experimental farm here and several animals have had to be killed. Prof. Saunders said the disease was not thoroughly wiped out when the herd was attacked two years ago.

Harry Mackay, son of Mackay, the wealthy lumberman, will apply at the next session of parliament for divorce. Young Mackay married about a year ago Lotta Estelle Stull, a young woman from New York, who came here eighteen months ago and fell in love with a young man about town, who afterwards hurriedly left for the States. There were talks of breach of promise, but shortly afterwards she became acquainted with Mackay and was married in the Roman Catholic church here. They lived only two months together. Mrs. Mackay is now back in New York. Adultery is one of the grounds for divorce. Divorces by senate are not recognized by the Roman Catholic church. Old Mackay is worth several millions.

Arrival of the Warrimoo.

Sydney, Aug. 8.—The steamship Warrimoo, running between Victoria and Australia arrived here on the 6th inst.

Stop

paying rent and buy a nice two-story house on monthly payments, equal only to rent.
PAGE & WINNETT.

MESSAGE PRESENTED

President Cleveland Sends His Address to Congress.

NOW IN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

Clear, Forcible Presentment of the Country's Danger.

Sherman Act Must Go—Cheering Words for Working Men—They are an Honest Government's Peculiar Care—Financial Troubles Must Be Settled First, Tariff After.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—The message of President Cleveland to the American Congress, assembled in extraordinary session, is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States: The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in Congress to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged, present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be avoided. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our national resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side; numerous money institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors; surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are anxious usually to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted, values supposed to be fixed and fast, becoming conjectural. Loss and failure have involved every branch of business.

I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation as embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce after a long struggle between the adversaries of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative. Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of four million and five hundred thousand ounces of silver, under statute, were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guarantee of its increase in price. The result has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act and has since touched the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage. Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must invariably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects. The law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law. This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases to the amount of more than $147,000,000, while all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury. Many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the first day of May, 1892, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion, amounted to a little more than $54,000,000, and that during the same period about $49,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes. The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of one hundred millions of dollars long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations, amounting to about $150,000,000, on account of silver purchases, and as a consequence for the first time since its creation, has been encroached upon. We have thus, made depletion of our gold easy, and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30th, 1893, amounted to more than $87,500,000. Between the first day of July, 1890, and the first day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than $147,000,000. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of government obligations in depreciated silver. At this stage gold and silver must part company, and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a par with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligations, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency, and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single-handed. The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value nor keep in force money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability in currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have. It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is not reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or in the power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specified known quantity of silver as the parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps in view of our unparalleled growth and resources might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such a parity in regard to an amount of silver, increasing at the rate of $50,000,000 a year, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented the solution of which is free from doubt. The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency, and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling, and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which specially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortunes of others. The capitalist may protect himself by hoarding, or even find profit in the fluctuation of values, but the wage-earner, the first to be injured by a depreciated currency, and the last to receive the benefit of its correction, is practically defenceless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing, his condition is without alleviation, for he can never prey on the misfortunes of others, nor hoard his labor. One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than fifty years ago, when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said:—

"The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

These words are as pertinent as on the day they were uttered, and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who, because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their government. It is of the utmost importance that such relief as Congress can offer in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim:—"He gives twice who gives quickly," is directly applicable to the present occasion. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country suffers arises as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope too that calm counsels will prevail, and that neither the capitalists nor the wage-earners will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done, and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence.

Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their

(Continued on page 8.)

WATERY GRAVES

Foundering of a Pleasure Craft in Swansea Bay, Wales.

TWENTY-TWO PERSONS DROWNED

Warnings Were of No Avail With the Excursionists.

A Squall Overturned the Frail Yacht—Hundreds Looked on Helpless to Render Aid—Bills Against the Reading Railway Dissolved—New Plans for Arranging the Road's Affairs.

London, Aug. 8.—News of a sad accident to a party of excursionists was received this morning from Port Talbot, a town in Wales. Twenty-eight pleasure-seekers took boat at Port Talbot, and in spite of repeated warnings of danger, the boat being overloaded, put out into Swansea Bay. A heavy sea capsized the boat and all were thrown into the water. Twenty-two, including several women and children, were drowned. The others were picked up by a pilot boat. The accident was witnessed by hundreds of people on shore, who were powerless to render assistance.

Defaulting Reading Railway.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 8.—The directors of the Lehigh Valley railway to-day, in view of the default of the Reading railway Co. on bill due, dissolved the lease of the road to that corporation. The matter was placed in the hands of a special committee consisting of Orr, Gould, Atkins and government director Ellery Anderson, to perfect other details of arrangement. Subscriptions have already been received from directors for a material amount of the extended bonds upon the above terms. Further subscriptions are expected. The company reserves the right to reject any amounts in excess of $3,800,000. Circulars will be issued to bond holders as soon as they can be prepared. The September interest of extended bonds will be prepaid.

Hudson River Tunnel Case.

New York, Aug. 8.—The hearing in the Hudson River Tunnel case which came up some weeks ago before Chancellor McGill, of Jersey City, and was at that time postponed, is before the chancellor to-day, United States District Attorney White representing the tunnel company, and A. J. Keasby the contractors. The failure in the enterprise comes in the nature of a public calamity for Jersey City, as its successful consummation would have made the Jersey town practically a part of this city, and would have created such a boom as has never before been known in that section. The company, however, never succeeded in getting the confidence of capitalists, and it is now thought that the thirteen million dollar debt represents bonds for which a sale could not be found, and which were deposited with the banks as collateral. There is no hope of a reorganization, as the contractors who appeared before the chancellor to-day have announced their intention of proceeding against the concern without mercy.

Waiting the Message.

New York, Aug. 8.—The stock market at the opening was very irregular, but the changes were unimportant. Business was also on a moderate scale owing to a disposition to wait for the President's message before making new engagements.

Atlantic Shipping.

New York, Aug. 8.—Arrived:—Obdam, Rotterdam; Saale, Southampton; State of California, Glasgow; Schiedam, Amsterdam; Nomada, Liverpool.

Arrived out:—Vinolia, from New York, at Copenhagen; Emo, from New York, at Bremen.

Sailed from foreign ports:—Arizona, from Queenstown, for New York.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—An event of no little moment in the political world took place to-day when Andrew B. Humphrey, secretary of the National Republican League, opened the new headquarters of that organization in this city. The headquarters in New York City were closed some two weeks ago, and all the effects were shipped west. It is proposed to conduct an energetic campaign of education preparatory to the Congressional election of 1894 and the presidential contest of 1896 from the new base of operations.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8.—John Finn, a railroad man living on Chateau avenue, murdered his three little children and committed suicide this morning. He was temporarily demented.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—Friends of Richard Heath, accused of the murder of attorney McWhirter in Fresno, expect to have him out on bail in a very short time. At present Heath is in prison in Fresno and the sum of $75,000 stands between him and liberty. This sum is expected to be raised shortly.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 8.—Ten bales of hops were shipped to London last night. This is the first shipment to leave the state.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle has offered a reward of $500 for the capture of J. W. Conger, defaulting deputy collector of inland revenue of Fresno. Conger, it is stated, defrauded the government of $9000. When last heard from he was at Mojave, Cal.

London, Aug. 7.—The Earl of Kimberly has sent a circular to the Liberal members of the house of lords calling their attention to the fact that the home rule bill will be laid before the house of lords toward the end of August and urging their attendance.

HOME RULE BILL.

Liberal Unionist Schemers in a Great State of Excitement.

London, Aug. 7.—There was considerable excitement among the Conservative members who were present at the opening of to-day's session of the house of commons. The report stage of the home rule bill was reached at an earlier hour than had been expected, and Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader, who had an important amendment to offer to the bill, was not present to submit it.

Mr. Balfour's proposed amendment is intended to prevent the Irish members, who shall be retained in the Imperial parliament, from voting on any questions except motions that are offered to amend the home rule bill, and after the bill shall have become a law. The Conservatives, who were desirous of having the amendment submitted, and George Bartley, who represents the north division of Islington, London, in the Conservative interests, requested to be permitted to act as his substitute in offering the amendment.

Speaker Peel ruled that at this stage substitutes could not be allowed.

A number of other Conservatives, who had expected that there would be a long debate on Mr. Balfour's proposed clause, had taken advantage of their expectations to absent themselves, intending to be present when the vote was to be taken on the proposal. By their absence they also lost their chance of moving amendments to the bill. Among those who have important amendments to offer, but who were absent, were Sir Julian Goldsmith, Viscount Wolmer, Edward Heneage and Major-General Goldsworthy. Search was made for them, but they could not be found.

A number of new clauses were then proposed by other members of the opposition, but the speaker ruled them out on the ground that due notice had not been given of their submission, or that the proposals did not comply with the rules of the house.

The Unionists stood aghast as they saw the report sweeping through with lightning speed. Their fright was allayed when James Parker Smith, Liberal-Unionist member for the Partick division of Lanarkshire, after having eight new clauses proposed by him ruled out, obtained the speaker's sanction to move that the commission under the bill be instructed to inquire as to the better division of the Irish electorate.

The debate on this motion was taken up, and this gave the opposition time to breathe. The Conservative and Liberal Unionist whips were at once despatched in search of the absentees to summon them to immediate attendance at the house.

Messrs. Balfour and Heneage and others appeared in the house in time to take part in the debate on Mr. Smith's motion.

Eventually the motion was defeated by a vote of 186 to 152.

Mr. Smith moved two other clauses, dealing with elections in Ireland. After some debate each clause was rejected, one by a majority of 43, the other by a majority of 40.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The President's Message Withheld Until To-day's Sitting.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The President's message would have been sent to Congress this afternoon had it not been for the early adjournment of the Senate, out of respect to the late Senator Stanford. Mr. Prado, one of the President's secretaries, was about to enter his carriage with the message when the announcement that the Senate had adjourned was received, consequently the message was withheld till to-morrow.

Th Senate assembled at noon to-day, in obedience to the President's proclamation, and spent just half an hour in session. During that brief space of time, however, the oath of office was administered to Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, who had not been present at the last special session of the Senate, and to Senator Pasco of Florida, who has been elected by the legislature of his state since the adjournment of the special session. The oath of office was also administered to the new secretary of the Senate, Mr. Cox. The resignation of Senator Beckwith of Wyoming was announced in a communication from that gentleman.

The usual committee to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was in session and would receive any communication he might be pleased to make was appointed, but before the committee had time to perform that duty the Senate adjourned in respect to the memory of the late Senator Stanford of California. There were 76 senators present.

The opening of the extraordinary session, as far as the House was concerned, was unmarked by anything of a sensational character and merely formal. Speaker Crisp was elected quietly and without more than the usual political opposition, and as he took his seat he was enthusiastically received. In a few brief words he pledged himself to perform the duties of his high office with honesty, fairness and impartiality.

The only incident worthy of mention was the objection made by Burrows, of Michigan, to the swearing in of G. E. Richardson, Democrat, as a representative from the fifth Michigan district. C. E. Belknap claims to be entitled to the seat on a prima facie case. The consideration of the question was postponed until to-morrow, when it will be decided, unless the reception of the President's message cause a further postponement.

A committee was appointed to wait on the President to inform him that Congress was organized and ready to receive any communication he might see fit to transmit.

The House adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Wm. Enochs, of Ohio.

The Heliograph.

As long as 323 years before Christ Alexander the Great employed mirrors to convey signals by the light of the sun. Since the time of the great warrior the idea has been reduced to a science and called "heliography." The heliostat, an instrument invented in Holland early in the eighteenth century, and the heliograph, invented by Manse in 1875, have both been used by the British army in their eastern campaigns. The instruments mentioned differ somewhat in construction, but the results are the same, no matter which instrument is used. In both signals are produced by causing a reflected ray of the sun to appear and disappear alternately at a distant point, the intervals of appearance and obscuration being carried in lengths so as to produce the combination of long and short signals known as the Morse alphabet. In these instruments the reflecting body in a glass mirror, which varies in size according to the distance to which it is desired to signal. A five-inch signal has given under favorable atmospheric conditions distinct signals that could be read 60 miles away. The heliograph has also been found to be of great service in defining distant points of large surveys and was used to a fine advantage for verifying the arc of the meridia by the astronomers at the Cape of Good Hope a few years ago.

Funeral Customs of the Haida Indians.

According to the Rev. C. Harrison, all men, and particularly the chiefs among these Indians, are greatly honored in their departure from this world. When the man dies the next to succeed him (generally his nephew) is presented with blankets, dishes, beads, guns, canoes, prints, pottery, dogs, axes and furniture. They are not, however, for his own benefit, but for the benefit of the deceased, and those who take part in the burial ceremony. In fact, nothing seems to be too valuable for the burial. Christians are afraid to break the news of a friend's death to his wife, father and mother. Not so, however, with the Haidas. The author has seen them make the coffin and decorate it in the presence of the sick man when they have come to the conclusion that he is about to die. They also tell the sick man that he will not recover, and urge him not to attempt to do so. The members of his tribe and all the chiefs of the other tribes come in to see him, and talk of nothing else but of others who have had the same sickness and died. When he hears what they have determined to do, he then refuses to eat and drink, and so hastens the demise. When gasping for breath he is washed, and his shroud, made of white cotton, is then put on; white stockings are put on his feet; he is clad in a pair of white woollen drawers, and a white handkerchief is tied around his head. His neck is encircled with beads, a spot of red paint is put on either cheek, and a black spot on his forehead. When thus arrayed all his friends enter the house and wait until he dies. They think very little of each other when in health and strength, but when they are dead they become valuable and are called good Indians. When a person dies they arrange a bed in the corner of the house and cover it with white cotton and place the deceased thereon, and then they cover him with a sheet of the same material. In 24 hours' time the body is placed in the coffin and arranged in the position in which it is to be buried. Then the time of mourning comes. All the old women of the tribe and the friends and relatives of the deceased begin to groan and sigh and cry. After they have wept for one or two hours, the greatest chief present calls for silence. Then the smoking feast begins. During the smoking entertainment the chiefs and friends of the deceased, according to rank, will begin to extol his virtues and try to console his relatives by reference to his disposition toward the poor, his love for his friends, and his kindness towards his wife and children; and they are also very careful to refer to his liberality when making a free disposition of his goods, namely, a potlatch. Everything done in his past life passes under review, and they then conclude by saying his time had come and that the gods wanted him, and he, being a good and wise man, had obeyed the summons. When any one of importance dies the news is carried to all the villages, and they at once come to see the dead man and consult with relatives regarding the funeral arrangements. If the deceased person belonged to the Bears, the funeral preparations are conducted by Eeagle Crest, and vice versa. After the funeral is over all the people are feasted by the deceased man's nephew, who then assumes his uncle's title and property.

Queen Victoria as a Gardener.

In former days the Queen herself was fond of gardening. Each of her children had a little plot of ground to cultivate, and these tiny gardens are even now kept up carefully, just as the children left them. The Queen was one day tending her flowers at Osborne, with watering pot and rake in hand, when Mario, the great tenor, came along. He was on his way to sing in the palace at the command of the Queen, and, being delighted with the garden, had sent his carriage ahead, and was walking alone. Suddenly he came upon the lady with the watering pot. "Would you be so good as to direct me to the apartments of the Queen?" he asked. "What can you want there?" said the lady. "I want the Queen because I am Mario, and I am to sing for her." "Vous voila arrive. I am the Queen." was the reply. Mario was her slave from that hour.

FRENCH COLONIES.

The Cunning Gaul Has Secured His Share of the Earth.

The French are not generally regarded as a colonizing nation. They seem to lack the pushing and aggressive spirit that animates England, Germany and Russia, and it is true that the spirit does not exist among the people as a whole. But the French government has always been ambitious of territorial extension, and it has taken care that in the division of Africa and South-eastern Asia, France should get her share.

The colonies and protectorates of France with their area and population, are given as follows:

Colonies	Area.	Population.
French India	203	280,393
Cochin China	23,000	1,916,429
Tonquin	34,700	12,000,000
Algeria	257,452	3,910,399
Senegal	140,000	182,764
French Soudan, Gaboon and Congo region	317,900	970,100
African islands	2,500	212,447
American islands	48,040	372,796
Pacific Islands	9,165	92,505
Protectorates—		
Tunis	45,000	1,500,000
Madagascar	228,500	1,500,000
Annam	106,250	5,000,000
Cambodia	52,250	1,500,000
Comoro Isles	800	47,000
Sahara, etc	1,508,000	1,120,000
Total	2,814,080	30,606,192

The French people have a profound aversion for the discomforts of the tropical service necessary to maintain supremacy in these equatorial regions, and they grumble at the expenditure required to carry out the government policy. Consequently the government is obliged to proceed with caution and to remember that colonial war is unpopular enough to ruin any ministry unless the national pride can be aroused in support of it.

Nevertheless, France continues to look jealously at Morocco and Egypt, Dahomey, Ashantee and the Congo region whenever an opportunity offers. She cannot afford to risk a war with any of the great powers in the futherance of her ambition, but she knows that Siam, for instance, would not dare resist her unsupported, and she makes the most of that knowledge, withdrawing gracefully when the resistance to her encroachments assumes a serious character.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE TWO POLICIES.

Mr. Laurier Defines the Opposition and Government Positions.

Montreal, Aug. 3.—Laurier delivered his first address in Montreal district at St. Constant, County Laprairie, to-day. He said: "There's not a man in this meeting who cannot declare he has a relative exiled in the United States. The curse of Canada is emigration, and there is only one reason for that; that is that the government is not a proper one. One cause of emigration is found in the policy the government has followed so many years. There is no man in Canada to-day who can declare the government has succeeded in making out of the national policy the success which had been hoped for from it. The government declare that the people are prosperous. The people certainly have food; they have not the prosperity they should have. If they were rich their children would not be obliged to emigrate to the United States." Farms had fallen in value; the best farm in the county could be bought 25 per cent. cheaper to-day than 15 years ago. The agricultural class was poorer to-day than it was when the national policy was adopted. Government existed to advance the prosperity of the entire people and not to erect Curran bridges as they had done in Montreal. The Liberal party in 1878 was blamed for spending $22,000,000. To-day the expenditure has reached $38,000,000. That was not surprising after the revelations of the Curran bridge. No one knew when the elections would come, but when they did come he and all honest people would be prepared to rout the government and to save the country from the present ruinous policy. He thought it fortunate that the country had the English market for butter and cheese. It was false that the government was in favor of agricultural reciprocity. He charged it with having misled the people by false promises which it never intended to give effect to. Canada was able to compete now with the United States in nearly every branch. The Liberal party and the government of the States are both ready to enter into a reciprocity treaty covering both trade and agriculture. The present Ottawa government was now and always had been opposed to reciprocity in manufactured articles. While the government had chosen to stand by the manufacturers, the Liberals would uphold the farmers of the country. Had he a seat in Westminster he would defend English interests first, but seeing he was a Canadian he would stand by Canada first. He did not wish to be more English than the English nor more Catholic than the Pope. Laurier reiterated his deliverance on the Manitoba school question, saying his stand was well known.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 7.—General Badlan, of the executive committee of the midwinter fair, has wired Governor Markham at Pasadena concerning the extra session proposition. Should the governor consent to call one, it is the general opinion that the request for an appropriation will be granted. Many of the members who have been sounded are favorable to it. The executive committee is actively at work to secure a session, and also to decide what proportion of subscriptions to ask from the counties. Applications from the chiefs of the department and employees at the Chicago exposition continue to come. To-day the chief engineer of the Chicago machinery hall applied for a similar position.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—The Merchants' Exchange advices state that the ship Frederick Billings, which left here May 9 for Taltal, Peru, to load nitrate for New York, is reported to have been burned and is a total wreck. She arrived at Taltal on June 28.

New York, Aug. 7.—All are reported well on board the Karamanda. Dr. Tallmadge, who made an inspection, when he came ashore said there was no sickness on board and no indications of cholera among the passengers or crew. Health Officer Jenkins heard the report and said that it was just what he expected, yet he would go on with all the precautions and measures he had laid out.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—There is a movement among the deep water shipowners to join the shipowners' association and ship their men through the association office. The deep water vessel owners have for some time been considering a proposition to join the association, but they were not willing to meet the terms of the association. By going into the organization of ship owners they expect to avoid the payment of blood money and to make themselves independent of boarding masters. A coasting vessel owner said this morning that a combination of coasting and deep water owners would settle the blood money question effectively. Blood money is now $30, and when men or vessels become scarce it will probably be $60.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—The populist committee to-night issued an address to the people. It says in part that the overwhelming spirit of this convention indicates that the whole nation is alive to the danger which threatens us. The convention not only repudiates the idea of a gold standard and a gold basis, but unanimously committed itself to the principle that we, as populists, have long held and cherished, namely: "That law makes money, and that the stamp the government converts 60 cents' worth of silver into a dollar equal to any gold dollar." They unanimously accept one doctrine—that the money of the country should be adequate for the demands of business and should expand with the growth of population and commerce.

Xylolith.

If all the properties claimed for the new material manufactured in Germany, and known as xylolith, can be substantiated, the Engineering Magazine thinks the article ought to be valuable for use in lagging steam boilers and steam cylinders. The name, meaning in its derivation wood and stone, implies for the substance the nature of both these materials, and it is made of sawdust by treatment with some special ingredient or ingredients not yet announced. Its leading properties, which seem to peculiarly fit it for insulating purposes, are stated to be non-inflammability, non-conducting power, imperviousness, freedom from shrinkage and susceptibility to a high polish, qualities which, added to the fact that it be cheap enough to compete with wood in architectural uses, are just the requirements for steam lagging, and there appears to exist no mechanical difficulty in thus employing it, since, according to the descriptions, it can be advantageously worked like wood.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Costume of the Poor Arab.

They all dress alike—Arabs, Berbers, Moors, and the rest. Item: One "biled rag"—not the biled rag of the wild and woolly west, but a piece of cotton cloth, actually sewed up bag-fashion, with holes cut in it for head and arms, now and then affording the luxury of short sleeves; and which under no circumstances whatever is "biled," until age has withered and custom stained it into actual rags. Item: If well-to-do, a sleeveless buttoned vest. Item: Real "bags," to adopt our young hunting swell's term, for trousers. Sartorially speaking, these are made of cotton, and are literally like a bag, whose depth is equal to a little more than the distance from waist to knee, and whose width equals thrice the distance a man can stretch apart his legs. Cut out the two corners of the bottom of the bag, step through the holes, and gather up the mouth round the waist, and you have the Plymouth Rock pants du pays. There is thus left pendent between the Arab's legs a bag big enough to ride himself in. The origin or utility of this leg-gear it were vain to enquire. Item: One scarf to go a number of times around the waist. Item: If cold, an additional shirt-like garment of woollen goods coming down below the knees. Item: One burnoose of white or in Tunis blue woollen goods, with a very roomy hood, exceeding loose so as to wrap about one and throw over the shoulder. Item: One fez, with some cotton cloth twisted, rope-fashion, to wrap round it into the guise of a turban. Item: One pair of shoes, from woven rushes of Morocco leather. In this dress, or so much of it as he can afford, the native lives day and night, from manhood to old age. When he dies he is buried in it, or the dress goes to his son and heir. A very few working city Arabs wear ready-made clothing from France, England, or perchance America. More is the pity. It sounds the death-knell to national costumes.—From "Riders of Tunis," by Col. T. A. Dodge, U.S.A., in Harper's Magazine for August.

Mr. A. D. Leonard

of Utica, N. Y., suffered severely from Liver and Kidney troubles, causing great pain and That Tired Feeling failed to do him any good, but so successful and satisfactory was Hood's Sarsaparilla that he has taken no other medicine and is now well. The best known **kidney and liver** remedies are so happily combined with tonics and alteratives in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

that it is an unequalled remedy for all troubles with these important organs, overcomes That Tired Feeling and **makes the weak strong.**

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.

1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $700, cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.

Acre Blocks, $250; 1 acre Blocks at $500; easy terms.

50 acres of good Land, 2 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.

100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.

100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 dozen chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000 good terms.

20 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,800.

200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.

63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $500 per acre; improvements $4,000; good terms.

Kasio lots, in good position, cheap.

Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

Johnston's Fluid Beef

maintains its high standard as

A Perfect Beef Food

STAMINAL

Is a Food and a Tonic combined.

It contains the feeding qualities of *Beef and Wheat* and the tonic qualities of *Hypophosphites* in the form of a

Palatable Beef Tea.

MILK GRANULES

Is the Perfect . . . Equivalent of Mother's Milk

It contains nothing that is not naturally present in pure cow's milk

It is the **natural food** for an Infant deprived of its mother's milk.

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.

VICTORIA B. C

Tamilkande Tea is the best.

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 22nd August, 1893, for the purchase of Debentures of the corporation of the City of Victoria amounting to $85,000 in sums of $1000 each, payable in fifty years from 3rd July, 1893, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per centum per annum payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable in currency or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling at the Bank of British North America, either at New York, U. S. A., or Montreal or Victoria, Canada.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, from July 3rd, 1893, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of the Educational Loan By-Law, 1893, with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's Office, City Clerk.
Victoria, B. C., July 17, 1893.

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Broad Street Local Improvement Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 22nd August, 1893, for the purchase of "Local Improvement Debentures, amounting to $10,788, payable in ten years from November 24,1892, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable at Victoria, B. C. The tenderer must state the net price at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price, the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 5 per cent. from 24th November, 1892, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Broad Street Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," and are secured by a special rate imposed by that by-law, and on that security only.

The total assessed value of the whole real property ratable under the above by-law, according to the assessment roll of 1892, is $685,384.

The corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.
City Clerk's office,
Victoria, B. C., July 17th, 1893.

Atlantic Steamship Lines.

Tickets to and from Europe via. CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR, through NEW YORK, BOSTON and CANADIAN PORTS, via any Atlantic Steamship Lines. For particulars, dates, rates, etc. Apply to

ALLAN CAMERON,
General Steamship Agent,
Cor. Fort and Gov't St.

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No. 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 20, 1893. jy31-30s

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL

Splendid Summer Resort.

Good Fishing and Hunting. Cottages to let for families or parties. First-class accommodations. GEORGE KOSNG, Proprietor.
ju30-4m

Mortgagee's Sale.

In pursuance of the power of sale granted in a certain indenture of mortgage dated 1st day of February, 1892, between Joseph Phoenix and M. E. Pemberton, of the city of Victoria.

Tenders will be received up to August 14th for the purchase of that house and lot situate on South road, Victoria, and now occupied by Mr. H. B. Rendell, and known as lot 2 of subdivision of lots 57 and 64, Fernwood Estate.

Tenders received and full particulars given by

BEAUMONT BOGGS,
Agent Mortgagee.
a3-td P. O. Box 126.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of License Commissioners for the city of Victoria, at its next sitting, for a transfer to Robert Dudgeon, of the license now held by me, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Mirror Saloon, situate upon the corner of Yates and Broad streets, in said city.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1893.
a4-1m EDWARD LEGG.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on the second Wednesday of September next, application will be made to the Board that the temporary permission granted on the 20th June last by the Mayor, under the authority of section 221, of the Municipal Act, 1892, for the transfer from William McHugh to William O'Connor of the retail liquor license issued under subsection 1 of section 204 of the aforesaid act, to William McHugh, for the premises known as the Victoria Hotel, situated on the south-east corner of Douglas and Fort streets, in the city of Victoria, may be ratified and extended, and that the said license may be transferred to William O'Connor.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1893, at the city of Victoria.
a4-1m WM. MCHUGH.

A Novel

—FOR—

3 1/3 cts.

CHOICE BOOKS almost Given Away to Readers of the

VICTORIA TIMES

The BEST BOOKS by the Best Authors at One-Third of their Value.

The Times' Book Offer

To any Times subscriber who will send us Four of the following Coupons (which may be cut from four issues of the same date, or from four issues of different dates), accompanied by Ten Cents in postage stamps, we will send post-paid by mail Any Three Books to be selected by yourself from the list printed below:—

The Victoria Times Coupon.

Your Address, No. ..... Street

Your Name .....

Numbers of the 3 Books Wanted .....

Town or City .....

Cut out and send to this office Four of the above Coupons, together with Ten Cents, and we will send you post-paid Any Three of the following books:—

No. 1. THE SCARLET LETTER. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
No. 2. THE MYSTERY OF COLDFELL; or, NOT PROVEN. By Charlotte M. Braeme, Author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 3. UNDER THE RED FLAG. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 4. KING SOLOMON'S MINES. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 5. AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS. By Jules Verne.
No. 6. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 7. LADY GRACE. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
No. 8. AVERIL. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 9. THE BLACK DWARF. By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 10. A NOBLE LIFE. By Miss Mulock.
No. 11. THE BELLE OF LYNN; or, THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 12. THE BLACK TULIP. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 13. THE DUCHESS. By "The Duchess."
No. 14. NURSE REVEL'S MISTAKE. By Florence Warden.
No. 15. MERLE'S CRUSADE. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 16. A STUDY IN SCARLET. By A. Conan Doyle.
No. 17. ROCK RUIN; or, THE DAUGHTER OF THE ISLAND. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
No. 18. LORD LISLE'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 19. THE ARMORER OF TYRE. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.
No. 20. MR. GILFIL'S LOVE STORY. By George Eliot.
No. 21. A SCARLET SIN. By Florence Marryatt.
No. 22. THE SEA KING. By Captain Marryatt.
No. 23. THE SIEGE OF GRANADA. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
No. 24. MR. MEESON'S WILL. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 25. JENNY BARLOWE. By W. Clarke Russell.
No. 26. BEATON'S BARGAIN. By Mrs. Alexander.
No. 27. THE SQUIRE'S DARLING. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 28. THE RUSSIAN GIPSY. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 29. THE WANDERING HEIR. By Charles Reade.
No. 30. FLOWER AND WEED. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 31. NO THOROUGHFARE. By Chas. Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
No. 32. THE GREAT HOGGARTY DIAMOND. By W. M. Thackeray.

The above books are well printed and bound in paper covers. They are sold regularly at retail for ten cents each, so that our offer enables our readers to buy them at one-third of their value. It is a chance to secure standard works of fiction at merely nominal cost.

One of the above coupons will be published in every issue of the Times until further notice. Cut out and save them until you have four, when they can be sent to the office and the three books of your selection obtained. Then you can again save the coupons until you have four more when you can secure three more books, and so on.

We make this liberal offer, whereby some of the best works of fiction in the English language may be secured by our readers for the merest trifle of expense, in order to increase our circulation. Our Present Readers will Greatly Oblige us by Calling the attention of their Friends to the fact that by buying The Times they can secure the advantages of our Great Book Offer. Address:—

(N.B.—Of the stock of books first received, several of the numbers in the above list are exhausted, but another supply will be received in two weeks' time. All orders which include any of the missing novels will be filed pending arrival of new supply. This explanation will account for any delay that may occur in receiving books.)

THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
AUCTIONEER.

By order of the Executor Estate late H. Brown, Esq., I will sell at the premises, 239 Fort street (near Cook), on

THURSDAY, August 10,
At 11 a.m.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

INCLUDING

Walnut rep covered parlor suite, walnut centre table, marble top table, walnut whatnot, lambrequins, Brussels carpets in parlor and dining rooms, rugs, pictures, ornaments, piano stool, extension dining table and cover, mantel mirror, lounge, dining room chairs, china and glassware, feeder and fire irons, contents of three bedrooms; walnut suite, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, chairs, tables, carpets, crockery, pictures, ornaments, fenders, fire screen, stove, cornices, etc. Hall stove, hat rack, linoleum, rugs, screen, No. 8 "New Model" stove, nearly new, crockery, tables, chairs, safes, preserve bottles, tubs and wringer, metal kitchen utensils, meat safe, step-ladder, 2 bird cages, baskets. Also wood, coke, garden tools, garden hose and nozzle, etc.

TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate

SITUATED IN VICTORIA CITY.

I am instructed by the assignees of the Estate of A. J. Smith, Esquire, to sell by Public Auction, on a day to be named by the assignees, at the Saleroom, 40 Yates Street, all his Valuable Real Estate.

Particulars and descriptions of the property will be given in a few days.

W. R. CLARKE,
Auctioneer.

jy21

NOTICE

Applications for the position of Principal of the Girls' Central School, Victoria (Salary $85 per month), will be received by the undersigned until 6 p.m. on Wednesday, August 9th, 1893.

B. WILLIAMS,
Sec'y Victoria City Board of School Trustees.

FOREIGN PERSONALS.

The greatest living strong man is Sullivan, of London. One of his daily feats is to lift an elephant with his teeth.

Peter the Great was something of a newspaper man. The first Russian journal was established during his reign, and he not only took a direct interest in its editorial composition, but was also accustomed to correct its proof.

One of the official duties of the new lord steward, the marquis of Breadalbane, is to preside at Buckingham palace court in England. It possesses jurisdiction to settle any questions or differences that may arise solely between office bearers and servants of her majesty's household.

At Skillington, a village in South Lincolnshire, England, there are now living Thomas Duffin, who was 96 in January; George Duffin, the grandson, aged 72; Joseph Duffin, the great-grandson, aged 25, and George Duffin, the great-great-grandson, aged 6. The head of the family is still active.

FARM FACTS.

A southern Oregon farmer last year made $2,080 from ten acres raising prunes.

An outbreak of rabies has occurred on a farm in Armagh, Ireland, and several head of cattle were killed.

A company has been formed in Anhalt, Germany, to utilize beet root molasses as a feed stuff, the molasses to be changed into a dry, powder-like substance by the addition of certain feed stuffs, which also make it more nutritious.

In a lecture given at Darmstadt, Germany, by Dr. Lorent, he stated that the loss to owners through foot and mouth disease, in that country, was $4.75 per head. The number of cattle affected with the disease last year was 882,000 head, causing a total loss of $2,434,000.

"RAM'S HORN" WRINKLES.

The nickel plating does not give any power to the engine.

The man who is always looking for mud generally finds it.

A key that unlocks Heaven ought to fit any church door on earth.

The world owes every man a living who is willing to work out the debt.

The man who controls himself makes unwritten laws for many other people.

We are not in a condition to enjoy riches until we can be happy without them.

Fill the place you now have more than full and you will soon have a better one.

A quarter in the pocket will buy more groceries than a dollar somebody owes you.

IMPORTANT FOREIGNERS.

Modjeska carries in "Henry VIII." a handkerchief which is said to have been the property of Queen Isabella. Whether this is true or not the handkerchief is one of the rarest pieces of old Spanish lace in existence.

This year Louis Kossuth will be 91; Neal Dow, 89; Ferdinand de Lesseps and David Dudley Field, 89; Gladstone and Oliver Wendell Holmes, 84; Pope Leo and Senator Morrill, 83; Harriet Beecher Stowe, 81; Allan G. Thurman, 80; Verdi, 79; Bismarck, Gen. Early, C. W. Couldock and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 78.

If you only knew how nice it is--Tamilkande Tea.

Some new shades in plain ingrain Wallpapers with deep borders at Weiler Bros.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER

AN EVENING THAT BEGAN WELL, BUT ENDED BADLY.

Everything Ran Along Smoothly Until Bowser Broached the Subject of Borax, and Then the Trouble Began—Are All Husbands Like Bowser.

"Now, what could be nicer than this?" exclaimed Mr. Bowser the other evening as he got into his slippers, sat down in the big rocking chair and glanced about the cozy sitting room.

"I am glad you like your home," replied Mrs. Bowser as she moved nearer.

"Why shouldn't I like it? There is our child—handsome, healthy, and one of the best natured boys ever born, and here is my wife, who is always willing to make any sacrifice for my comfort. I don't always say that I fully appreciate this thing or that, but I assure you I do just the same. I expect that if husbands praised their wives oftener there would be fewer family jars."

"Wives like to be appreciated," replied Mrs. Bowser.

"Of course they do, and husbands ought to realize it more fully than they do. I want you to know, dear, that though we have been married several years I love you just as much as I did the day we were married."

Mrs. Bowser rose up and blushed and hugged him.

"I expect," he continued after a pause, "I expect that I am sometimes almost overbearing and inclined to be a bulldozer, but I hope you will overlook the fact."

"I always do, my dear."

"Husbands are apt to think they know it all, you know, and that wives are entirely out of count. It's a great mistake. We'd all hit the mark oftener if we consulted our wives more frequently. From this on I wish you'd counsel with me on all important matters."

"I should be so glad!"

"You are a woman of extraordinary intelligence. You have great perceptive powers. You have good business ideas. Had I made it a rule to consult you in the past I know that I should have made fewer blunders. While I think of it, dear, I wish to beg your pardon for one particular thing."

"Why, you haven't done anything!"

"Yes, I have, and I've been heartily ashamed of myself ever since. You remember the evening my chilblains were itching so?"

"Oh, yes!"

"I wasn't exactly responsible for what I said that evening, but nevertheless I beg your pardon. You wanted me to try borax water, you know, and I guess—I guess I called you a sap head. Will you forgive me?"

"Of course, but it was alum water I wanted you to use, and had you done so"—

"Alum water! Not much! You insisted that I lave my foot in borax water, and my natural sense told me what a silly thing it would be. Who ever heard of curing chilblains with borax water!"

"No one, I guess, but alum water is an old fashioned remedy. If you had used it as I wished you to"——

"You wished me to! If you wished me to use alum, why did you persist in saying borax?"

"But you are mistaken, my dear, and you were at the time. Don't you remember that you once said you wanted a corkscrew when you meant a screwdriver, and how mad you got about it?"

"Never! Never remember anything of the kind! A man who would say corkscrew for screwdriver would be a fool, and no one has ever yet charged me with carrying around a head stuffed with suet!"

"Well, dear, it isn't worth disputing about," said the diplomatic Mrs. Bowser as she saw the storm gathering.

"But it is!" persisted Mr. Bowser as he got out of his chair. "You repeatedly and distinctly advised me to try borax water."

"Alum water, my dear."

"Mrs. Bowser, do you know who I am?" demanded Mr. Bowser as he stood before her in all his dignity. "Do you realize that you are disputing my word. I say you said borax water. That ought to settle it. It does settle it. I must say that I am shocked and grieved to witness such a spirit of perverseness in you. If you were talking to another woman, there might be some excuse, but when you are addressing your own husband—a man who knows more in a minute than you do in a week—you ought to realize the situation. Do you admit that you said borax water?"

"I said alum water, Mr. Bowser. Don't you remember one day last fall when you wanted a glass cutter and called it a can opener, and we"——

"Never! That is simply a fresh insult. I sat down here in my home to enjoy the evening with you. My heart was full of love and kindness. You, in your obstinacy and perverseness, have seen fit to quarrel with me and turn my happiness to gall. I withdraw to the library to look over certain papers which I may wish to take to a lawyer to-morrow! I do not want to be disturbed. Good-night, Mrs. Bowser—good night!"

THE ARIZONA KICKER

A Specimen of Oratory That Will Ring Through the Ages.

OUR GREAT SPEECH.—That native editorial modesty and self abnegation so characteristic of the west makes us hesitate to refer to our great senatorial effort of last week on the admission of Arizona to the sisterhood of states. And yet if we do not do it who will? All our friends are agreed that it is a specimen of oratory which should be preserved for the coming generation, and that duty and patriotism demand the sacrifice of our modesty for the moment. We shall therefore defer to the wishes and advice of our friends and publish the speech in full in a supplement to go with this issue. For the benefit of such as may fail to receive this supplement we hereby give a brief synopsis.

In presenting a petition having over 4,000 signers, praying that prompt action be taken for the admission of Arizona as a state, we received vigorous and long continued applause. We had no intention of making a speech, but the moment was ripe, and the applause put us on our mettle. We began in a modest, humble way to speak of the discovery of America by Columbus. Some of the senators couldn't see the point at first, but when we produced proofs that this territory was included in the discovery—that it had always formed part and parcel of the new world—that her rights were as inherent as those of great New York or Pennsylvania—the applause fairly lifted us off our feet.

We came down to the landing of the pilgrim fathers. They landed at Plymouth rock simply because it was more convenient than to land at Tombstone, Tucson or Prescott, in this territory. That fact shouldn't give Massachusetts any legal advantage over Arizona. Arizona was here. Her majestic mountains, fertile valleys and babbling streams all cried out a cordial welcome, and the pilgrim fathers and mothers and sons and daughters would have found here a haven of rest and a garden of plenty. The applause on this occasion chipped off half the nail heads in the floor and reached the ears of our esteemed contemporary as he was entering a saloon a mile away to lie about the circulation of his alleged newspaper.

We touched upon the Revolutionary war and its causes. That war was the direct result of taxation without representation—of repeated attempts to ignore the just claims of an intelligent and liberty loving people—about the same state of affairs as may be witnessed in this territory to-day. At this juncture we waved an American flag which we had provided ourself with for the purpose, and every man within sound of our voice or sight of that flag sprang to his feet and shouted, "Liberty or death." It was a telling hit. It was a dramatic incident. The critter whom we, out of courtesy, refer to as our esteemed contemporary heard of it down at the post office and came near being lynched for calling us a demagogue.

We demanded the admission of Arizona on the strength of her population. No correct census has ever been taken. Whenever the census takers have called around at least half of us have been off prospecting for minerals or following the trail of somebody making a change of climate. We demanded it on the ground of area. We have seven times the acreage of Delaware and four times that of New Jersey. We have 150 different mountains, any one of which would take up all the state of Rhode Island and spill over into Connecticut and Massachusetts. The state of Connecticut isn't long enough to take in our Bill Williams creek. Our Pinal range would extend across the states of Ohio and Indiana, and our Salt river valley would pasture all the cows in Illinois and Wisconsin. We demanded it on the strength of our progress, on the ratio of intelligence, on our climate, soil, wealth, morals and higher character as an enthusiastic, patriotic, go ahead people. It was the effort of our life. As we reeled it off we felt that our fervid sentences were waking the dust of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in the past, and that our children's children would paste them away in the scrapbooks of the future. For 35 minutes we simply cut loose from things earthly, and we admit that we astonished ourself. We were held up to our work by the intense interest and wild admiration of our hearers, and our physical exhaustion was such that when we sat down we could have been used for a dish rag. Our shoes were untied, our collar was hanging by one end, our hair on end, our suspenders had 11 inches of slack, and we had ripped our Prince Albert coat up the back and lost most of our vest buttons. But we had won. When the next congress meets, Arizona will take her proud place in the bright galaxy of states and press forward with a zeal and enthusiasm which shall astonish the nation. The subscription price to The Kicker remains the same as before our great speech, and there will be no increase in advertising rates before July 1.—M. Quad, in Kingston News.

LIGHT AND AIRY.

Many Quips and Smart Sayings From Varied Sources.

Kind Old Gentleman.—What are you crying for, little boy?

The Little Boy.—Oh my!—the parrot got out of the cage and—and—I'll catch it when—I—I—get—h—h—home. Boo! hoo! hoo!

Kind Old Gentleman (in disgust).—Catch it when you get home! Well, why don't you go home and catch it! What are you standing bellowing here for?

The Wrong Man.

Agent—I want to call your attention to a new style of garter.

Stranger—You are evidently not aware, sir, that I am the editor of a paper.

Agent—What has that got to do with it?

Stranger—You don't suppose for an instant that I would buy anything that would interfere with my circulation.—Clothier and Furnisher.

The Fate of a Suit.

Willie Slimson—"Mamma, I'm in love with the most beautifullest girl that most ever lived and I want a new suit to cut that Bobby Bunster out with."

Mrs. Slimson—"But you have one new suit already, Willie."

Willie Slimson—"I know that, mamma, but I've got to lick him in that suit."

Plenty of Room.

Wife—"I shall have to ask you to let me have another one of your closets, dear, because, you know, I am selecting material for a new ball-dress."

Husband—"But, Maria, your ball-dress isn't going to take up a whole closet."

Wife—"No, dear, but the samples will."

A Place of Seclusion.

Prosperous-Looking Party.—You ought to be ashamed of yourself. You never see me loafing about the streets drunk.

Homeless Hawkins.—No, Jedge; but I hain't got no place to go to, like you have.

Incurable.

Visitor (in the asylum)—"That seems to be a rather intelligent-looking man. What's his delusion?"

Attendant—"He is afraid he's going to live to see his son break his will so that all his property won't go to the lawyers."

A Great Deal Worse.

"What a very disagreeable thing it must be to be disappointed in love," said Miss Shattuck.

"Yes," replied Mr. Henpeck, "but it is infinitely worse to be disappointed in marriage."

A Gallant Man.

Huggins is a very gallant man. The other day he was hanging to a strap in a crowded car when a woman entered. Instantly Huggins bowed and smiled and observed, "Will you take my strap, madam?"

A Quotation Verified.

Inquisitive Guest.—You get all sorts of tips, I suppose?

Philosophic Waiter.—Yes: "All things come round to him who will but wait," you know.

HOW SHE CURED HIM.

A Story Which No Economical Wife Should Miss Reading.

"So you say your husband always grumbles over bills before he pays them, my dear? Well, that's just a way some men have. I think they do it to keep alive the masculine tradition that women would be wildly extravagant if men didn't hold them in check!"

"It makes one feel miserable, all the same," said the other woman, flourishing a scrap of cambric. "My husband knows well I make every penny go as far as I can. In his calmer moments he acknowledges it. Sometimes you might think I was a spendthrift and every bill an insult for which I am responsible!"

"Don't cry at him, my dear, whatever you do. Cure him! I'll tell you how one man was cured—if you like."

The other woman said of course she'd like. She said she needed the wisdom of all the ages to manage the particular man she had.

"Well, Will used to do just so. And it made me feel wretched—just as it does you—for a long, long time. At last I came to the conclusion that it was nothing but a habit and that I must break him of it before he broke my nerves or my heart.

"One day Will was obliged to order coal, and before he did it he assured me that the servants either ate the coal or gave it away to their friends! That evening I tried my plan.

"We were having a quiet time together. He was reading to me and I was trimming a school hat for Aggie, I remember. Presently I stopped him and said in a serious tone:

"'Will, I have a confession to make.'

"'What's the special sin now, little woman?' he asked.

"'It's about the coal. You've often wondered why it went so fast,' I began.

"'And then he said: 'I didn't mean that my dear. I know you are the most economical wife a fellow ever had. You make me blush at my own extravagance sometimes. I'm sorry I hurt your feelings!'

"'You see, my dear,' I said, 'I've been spending money at a terrible rate for some time. Little lunches and the matinee tickets and carriage hire, besides an extra dressmaker's bill, and a few little things the children actually needed. And I found it was absolutely necessary for me to raise a little cash somewhere.'

"'Then Will's eyes began to stick out.

"'What upon earth do you mean, Agnes?' he said, staring at me in amazement.

"'So I concluded it would be a good scheme,' said I, 'to sell out the coal in small lots to the neighbors!'

"'Agnes, you must be crazy,' he said.

"'Oh, no,' I replied calmly. 'Some of 'em took as much as a quarter of a ton at a time, some only a couple of pailfuls.' Then I began to warm up to my subject.

"I made quite a good thing out of the coal business, my dear. Of course I sold a little over the market price, you know, for the accommodation. That's the reason the coal goes so much faster. I felt that I could not deceive you about it any longer."

"All the time Will kept staring at me as if I had suddenly gone deranged.

"When I stopped he said solemnly:

"'Do you feel very ill, Agnes? Shall I get you some salts—or something?'

"Then I began to laugh, and I laughed, I believe, until I had hysterics. The poor man was at his wits' end to find out what in the world was the trouble.

"But when he did, my love, he didn't need a second lesson. If from force of habit he began to growl over a bill I just said: 'I can sell a little coal, dear, and raise the money.' It settled him."

"Well," said the other woman, drawing a long breath, "I might try that, or something else. The dear creatures certainly have drawbacks to their desirability."

Explained.

Mrs. Growler. "Now, Grocer, you have charged me for things I've never had. What do you mean by such items as one handful of raisins, one pocketful of almonds, two mouthfuls of brown sugar—eh?"

Grocer. "It means, Mrs. Growler, that ladies what will bring their children with them when they do their marketin' has got to pay for all they gets."

The Meanest Man.

His wife went away for a birthday visit to her mother, and he gave her exactly the cost of her fare back and forth.

"But I won't have anything to spend while I'm there," objected his wife.

"Yes, you will," answered the wretch, "you'll have your birthday to spend."

Why She Hated Them.

"I hate serial stories in magazines," said she.

"Why?" he asked.

"Because," she replied, "you can never tell how they are going to turn out till you've read 'em through?"—Harper's Bazar.

An Elegant Sufficiency.

Lady canvasser—"Would you like to purchase a box of face-powder to-day?"

McGuire (just convalescing from an explosion at the quarry)—"Pfwat do Oi want wid yer powdher? Oi hov about t'ree kags in me face now."

Practically Indestructible.

Miss Fadette Flower—I have a great affection for that church, Professor—as a child, I played about it, while it was building!

Professor Solomon Stiff—Is it possible? —and it seems to be still in remarkably good repair!

Couldn't Show It.

"What delicious mince pies you have, Mrs. Nuvvo! I'd like to see your receipt," said the guest.

"They aren't paid for yet," said Mrs. Nuvvo meekly.

Woman's Work.

"The idea of a woman trying to collect bills!"

"Woman is successful in other branches of business; why not in that?"

"Because woman's work is never done."

Striving to Please.

"Is your mother living?" asked young Eastlake of Miss Giddey.

"Yes," replied that young lady; "but if you object to mothers-in-law I'll poison her."

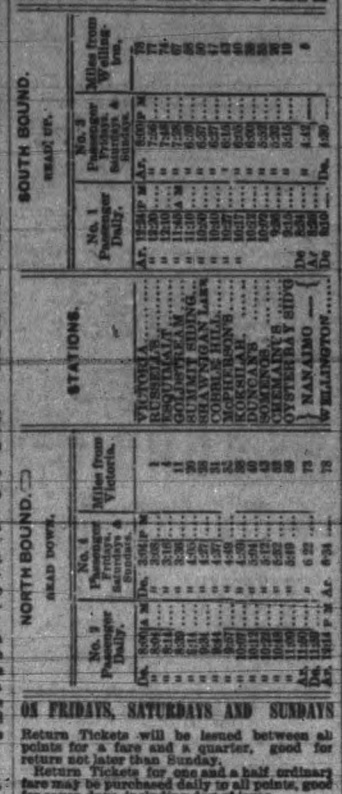
RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.



ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. R. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 20,
Taking effect June 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 8 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 15:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

DAILY SERVICE BY THE Great Northern Railway TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

And All Points East,

Also to Local Points in

WASHINGTON, IDAHO, MONTANA AND DAKOTA.

Entirely New Equipment.
All First-Class Service.
Free Colonist Sleepers.

FINEST TRAINS EVER RUN TO PACIFIC COAST

COAST LINES—
Seattle & Montana Railway,
Fairhaven & Southern Railway,
New Westminster & Southern Railway.

For further information apply to
C. A. RATTRAY, Gen'l Agt., No. 4 Adelphi Block, Government Street, Victoria, B.C.
P. P. SHELBY, Gen'l Mgr., S. & M. Ry., F. & S. Ry. & N.W.S. Ry., Seattle.
H. A. JOHNSON, Div. Frt & Pass. Agt., Great Northern, Seattle.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.
City of Puebla - - - Aug. 12
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land only acres cleared, ditched and fenced Price $20 per acre. Terms, balance on time Apply to LANGE LINDLEY & Co., 42 Third street.

THE

Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (in charge of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment.
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, into that can be contracted, and in which accommodations are Free holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any Ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED	Victoria Route.				TONNAGE
16 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				1117
8 00 am	Lv	M	"Tacoma..."	A	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv		"Seattle..."	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	T	Pt. Townsend	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar		"Victoria"	Lv	8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	M		A	
11 00 pm	Lv		"Seattle..."	Ar	7 pm
12 30 am	Lv		Port Madison	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv		Kingston	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv		Port Gamble	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	T	Port Ludlow	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar		Pt. Townsend	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass Agent,
Washington. Portland Or

QUICK TIME TO

SAN FRANCISCO

AND

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,
Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars
Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations, etc., call upon or address

THOS A. GRAHAM
Dist. Pass. Agent
No. 1119 Pacific Ave., Washington Block
E. P. ROGERS, Tacoma, Wash.
Asst. Gen. Pgr. and Pass. Agt.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 5 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Vedder Island every alternate Thursday at.....7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria 42 and 43 Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO'Y PANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,020 tons) Wednesday, August 30, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer
Monowai..... Thursday, 17th Aug., at 2 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

China, Japan and Australian Steamship Line.

STEAMSHIP "MIOWERA"

(3500 Tons), will sail from Vancouver for Honolulu, Sydney, Brisbane, June 14th, 1893.

STEAMSHIP "WARRINOO"

(3300 Tons), will sail from Vancouver for Honolulu, Sydney, Brisbane, July 14th, and regular monthly sailings hereafter.

CHINA AND JAPAN LINE.

Empress of Japan leaves Vancouver, June
" India " " July
" China " " Aug.
" Japan " " Aug.

(Subject to change and further postponement.)

For rates of passage and further information apply to

ALLAN GAMERON,
C.P.R. Agent, Government Street.

GEO. McL. BROWN,
Gen. Pass Agent, Vancouver.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one horse, harness and light express wagon. Apply to the Victoria Transfer Company, Broughton St. m24-tf

FOR SALE—160 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria; 1 mile from Saanich Arm. 50 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good hunting and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,600. For particulars apply P. O. Box 104, Union, B.C. fe24-tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 132; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe30tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 22.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184. jul18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale ... s29-1y

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 6755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Monday's in each in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja18 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy18 H. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 139, G.R.E. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited.
J-19 R. LANGLEY, Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convocation every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFEIFFER, K. of R. & S.
ap29

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the 3rd Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
R. C. SMITH Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. MARY MACNEILL.
Diseases of women and children. Office: 90 Douglas Street. jul13m

PIANOS TUNED.
JAMES SHERIDAN,
Of thirty years standing in the City. Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments thoroughly tuned, regulated and repaired.
Address—Room 3, Gospel Hall, Oriental Avenue, between Yates and Johnson Streets.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 136

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adolphi Block, Cor. of Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practicle experience of over 25 years. mart

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Fat Sam Kee Chow and Fook Lee has been dissolved by mutual consent. Fat Sam Kee Chow will continue the business at Larabonne, on the Cedar Hill road, and Fook Lee will continue business at Mrs. Marietta Lee's farm on Cadboro Bay Road. All debts due the firm must be paid forthwith, and all accounts owing by the firm will be paid by Fat Sam Kee Chow.
FAT SAM KEE CHOW.
FOOK LEE.
a3-1w

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
931 Douglas Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Wednesday Evening, Aug. 9th
Special Engagement of the powerful actor
NEWTON BEERS
Supported by the principle members of his Grand Opera Heuse, N.Y., production, including the accomplished young actress
LORA ADDISON CLIFT
In his masterpiece of melodrama
"Lost in London"
New Special Scenery positively shown as advertised: Great Coal Mine Scene, London's Streets at Night, and Job's Vision.
New Songs. Clever Dances. No advance in prices. Seats on sale now.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT—The clever dancer May Lovington Hook, and Mr. Samuel Chadwick, the popular young tenor, have been especially engaged for this tour.

I. O. O. F.
The Most Popular Annual
EXCURSION
Of the Season,
TO SEATTLE.
Saturday, Aug. 12.
The Magnificent Excursion S. S. Islander
Will leave the C. P. N. Co. Wharf at 7 a.m.
Returning will leave Seattle at 8 p.m., sharp.
ROUND Fare $1.50 TRIP

N.B.—As only a limited number of tickets are to be sold, persons wishing tickets had better procure them at once to prevent being disappointed.

Delsarte College of Oratory
FRANCIS JOSEPH BROWN, President,
(President of the Elocutionists' Association of Canada.)
Largest and most advanced School of Oratory in Canada.
DEPARTMENTS—School of Voice Culture, School of Physical Culture, School of Dramatic Art.
Fall Term September 12.
For Catalogue address Francis Joseph Brown, care of Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—A general servant where washing is done at home. Apply after 6 p.m. at 337 Johnson street. a7-4t

FOUND—On 3rd instant, a black water spaniel; the owner can have it by giving full description and paying expenses of advertising. Apply 196 View St. a7-4t

WANTED—A girl for light housekeeping. 59 Collinson street. a2-3t

BUSINESS FOR SALE—A rare chance; $1000 will purchase a well established and good paying business on Government St. Present proprietor leaving on account of ill health. Apply Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Government street. a3-1w

TO LET—3 furnished house keeping rooms. Apply 79 Douglas street. a4-tf

FOR SALE—Stock and goodwill of a ranch in South Saanich. Apply to J. K. Beveridge, Sugget, P. O. South Saanich. a4-1w

FURNISHED ROOMS to let. Apply 54 Chatham street. a3-tf

TO LET—The dining room of a central hotel, having a good permanent and transient trade. An excellent opportunity for persons of experience having moderate means. Suitable for a married couple or a lady with grown up daughters. For particulars address H. B., Times office. a2-1m

FOR SALE—At a bargain; choice small farm, 30 acres on South Saanich Road; improved. Good hard finished dwelling house, barns and other outbuildings; good land; orchard of 100 trees; price $3,000, $1500 cash, balance on time for two years at 8 per cent. For particulars apply to Helsterman & Co., 75 Government St. a3-1m

TO LET—Furnished rooms near sea and car line. Apply L., Times office. a3-1m

FOR SALE—A bargain, a splendid English walnut piano, also English rosewood guitar Apply Mrs W. J. Copeland, North Saanich, B. C. a2-6t-w2t

LADY would board two or three small children or infant 40 Boleskin Road, near Burnside. a2-6t

TO LET—Two furnished rooms, 99 Kingston street, James Bay. jy31-tf

FOR SALE—Steam yacht "Amoreous" of 14 tons burthen; can be seen at Turpel's ship yard. For particulars apply to Thornton Fell, Langley street. jy31-1m

WANTED—A teacher for Fort Simpson Public school. Duties to commence August 15th. Salary $60 per month. Address Jno. Flewin, Sec.-Treas., Fort Simpson School Board. jy27-10t

FOR SALE—Improved farm at Metchosin; 12 miles from Victoria; 50 acres; 10 acres cleared and under cultivation; frame house, chicken house and barn, etc. Cheap at $500. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. jy24-tf

FOR SALE—Improved farm, 160 acres, 8 acres cleared; 1 1-2 storey log house and four sheds; near McPherson's Station. Cheap at $1,200. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. jy25-tf

TO LET—5 roomed house off Saanich road, only $7. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. jy25-tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms and board by the day or week. 181 Fort street.

CHEAP FOR CASH glazed window sash. Joseph Sears, 114 Yates St. jy12-1m

A LADY with a comfortable home desires the entire charge of a child. References. L. L. Times office. j5-1m

FOR SALE—A half interest in Pierre Block; easy terms; good chance for a merchant who is paying rent. For particulars apply at 100 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—A good paying business. Apply E., this office. je9-tf

Notice to Builders.

Having decided to close out my stock of builders' hardware and put in a larger stock of stoves and house furnishing goods I will make a great reduction in prices. See prices below.

Steel cut nails per keg as follows:
3d, $4.25; 4d, $3.85; 5d, $3.65; 8d, $3.50; 10d, $3.45; 12d, $3.40; 20d, $3.40; 30d, $3.35; 40d, $2.30; 60d, $3.30. 12in. lawn mowers, $4.90; 26in. Disston saws, $1.75; locks worth $15 per dozen now $10. Balance of stock in this line to be closed out at prices like these.
Terms cash.
W. H. PERRY.
42 Johnson Street.
a3-2w

THE DAILY TIMES

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At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

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It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's message to congress to-day will surely add to his reputation as a statesman and an administrator. With even more than his usual force and clearness he shows the absolute necessity of repealing the Sherman law, which obliges the government to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month, paying for it, practically, in gold. If the United States were as isolated from the rest of the world, commercially and financially, as the extreme protectionists and the extreme "silverites" would like to have it; if the country's government and its private citizens had no creditors abroad, then it might try the experiment of treating silver as the equal of gold as a medium of exchange. Even in that case the experiment would be hazardous at a time when confidence is shaken and capital is timorous. In that case, moreover, the Sherman law plan would be absolutely the worst plan to adopt. But the circumstances being as they are, any attempt at bi-metallism on the part of the United States means, as the president so clearly points out, practically mono-metallism, with silver as the only standard. It means the total disappearance of gold and the substitution of silver. This is so clear that congress ought surely to see it and adopt without hesitation the president's recommendation. Of course there is a large amount of sympathy for the silver-producing states, and there are many who echo the "cheap money" cry, but it can hardly be possible that these considerations will prevent the national legislature from the step which seems so obviously necessary.

AN IMPORTANT OMISSION.

In all we have said regarding the Leeds farmers' report we have assumed that the document was honest and correct in every particular. We have simply shown that, even assuming its correctness, it does not warrant the conclusion drawn by the Colonist and certain other fat-witted Tory organs, that the "sixty-five million market" would be of no use to the Canadian farmers. That conclusion is entirely erroneous and foolish, as the facts quoted in the government bluebook prove, and therefore the Leeds report, if perfectly accurate, could not be successfully used as an argument against reciprocity. However, as we have pointed out, if the Tory government and the Tory organs choose to turn against reciprocity on account of the report, the Liberals will not be likely to find fault with them; they would in fact be quite satisfied with the new situation. But it seems that the report was not as accurate or as complete as it might have been. The Leeds farmers strangely omitted barley from the list of commodities whose prices they investigated, though the barley duty in the McKinley tariff had more effect than any other on Canadian farmers' interests. The omission may have been purely accidental, yet one would have expected barley to take the foremost place in Leeds farmers' minds. It appears also that potatoes were ignored. There is no question about these two farm productions bringing higher prices in New York state than they do north of the St. Lawrence, and the Leeds farmers ought surely to have included them in their inquiry. Altogether it looks as though the Leeds farmers' report will not prove so effective a campaign document as the Tories expected. They will have to fall back upon the stale device resorted to by the feeble-minded Colonist and call their opponents "annexationists." That is always a "clincher."

A Kingston dispatch notes the fact that Charles G. Emery, owner of the Calumet Island, has purchased from ex-Governor Alvord the island opposite Clayton, known as Governor's Island, for $5,000. Alvord paid $172 for it 20 years ago. This is very practical testimony as to the value of the Thousand Islands, and a strong argument in favor of their withdrawal from sale. There is no doubt that if the proposed auction had not been cancelled the greater number of the islands offered would have been purchased by wealthy Americans, who would in time have been able to make a handsome profit from them. The islands in question, it seems, are held in trust for the Mississauga Indians, whose rights must be respected, but that can surely be done without auctioning off the property.

The Colonist is respectfully informed that it has no need to affect stupidity; its natural gift in that line is quite sufficient.

"We were nearer to war with France a week ago than at any time since Waterloo," said Lord Rosebery to his friend; and it is well known that the British foreign minister is not the man to exaggerate in such a case. The general feeling in the United Kingdom and throughout the British dominions is no doubt one of thankfulness that the crisis was successfully passed. There will also be a large measure of praise awarded to Lord Rosebery and Lord Dufferin for the ability with which they conducted the diplomatic exchanges with France. War between the two countries would have been a great calamity and would have resulted in loss far greater than all the commerce and property that was involved in the dispute. There seems to be a disposition in some quarters to represent the action of Great Britain as having been undertaken in the interests of Siam. In reality she was standing up for her own interests, as regards both the blockade and the proposed seizure of certain Siamese territory. Siam was unfortunately obliged to "knuckle under."

The Orangemen who assembled at Merrickville, Ont., on July 12th heard at least one address that was out of the usual order. This report of it appears in the local paper:

"Rev. Mr. Lett was the fifth speaker. He said he was much disappointed with the speeches of the M. P. and ex-M. P., did not believe that the Liberals were disintegrants, paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party, and thought they were acting in all honesty and in what they considered the best interests for the empire. So far as Canada was concerned, he did not believe that either party in Canada were annexationists; he believed in the loyalty of Canadians, was sorry that we were not an independent nation, so that we could have the same enthusiasm and patriotism that existed in the United States. He did not like the sneers of Englishmen on account of our being colonists, and knew that Canadians could get around the English ten times over. He dwelt upon the slow increase of the population and wondered why it was, when Canada was not subject to either famine or pestilence. He knew our people to be industrious, and not of the loafing, parasitic class that existed in many of the countries of Europe. He dwelt upon the red tapeism of the Dominion government and wished he was governor and he would turn the whole crowd out. He said the farmers, who were the backbone of the country, were, owing to legislation against their interests, not getting anything like the profits from their labor and industry that they were entitled to. He didn't know what tariff reform meant, but if it meant something better for the people, he thought it should be kept before them until they succeeded in getting it."

This must have sounded like rank heresy to a good many of the gentlemen who formed the gathering at Merrickville.

The Kinds of Insects.

The great majority of people have no idea of the numerous and singular forms of insects. They are all called "bugs" by most people, yet not one-tenth of their number are really bugs. These latter are classed by themselves and are called Hemiptera. Beetles are not bugs, being totally different things, and form what are known as the Cleopatra, which means sheath-wing, because of the two large plates on the back that cover the true wings, which consist of thin membrane. These covers are called elytra. The butterflies and moths form another of these orders, being called Lepidoptra, or scale wing, on account of the tiny scales with which the wings are covered. No doubt many of the readers of this article have noticed the powdery substance which comes off a butterfly or moth on handling it. These are the scales, and should any reader possess a microscope and place the wing or part of it under it, I think he will be repaid for his trouble. The "dragon flies" and "devil's needles" form the order of Neuroptera, which means veu-winged. So it is with the flies and the bees, wasps and ants, the flies being called Diptera, i. e., two-winged, and bees, wasps and ants Hymenoptera, or membrane wing. It will probably be said by some that ants have no wings; But this is only the case with what are called neuters or workers, the males and females being provided with wings. The total number of different kinds of insects that are known at present is over two hundred thousand, of which beetles alone number one hundred and twenty thousand—this being about twice as many as all the other known animals together. It is estimated that the actual number of different kinds of insects in the world is over a million.—From "Some Remarkable Insects," by William J. Fox, in the Popular Science Monthly for August.

The Conservatory of Music.

There will be no formal vacation at the Conservatory of Music this summer, as Miss Adams has decided to continue the course of studies, both vocal and instrumental, throughout the season. In the former branch, Mrs. Laird's contract having expired, her position will be filled by a thoroughly qualified teacher, capable of teaching sight singing and giving class lessons.

Decorata Walton and Lignomur for wall decorating, a perfect imitation of carved wood, at Weiler Bros.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTOLERANCE.

Episcopalians Refuse Presbyterians Shelter Wherein to Worship God.

Vancouver, Aug. 8.—Ibed West, for stealing a suit of clothes, was sent to the provincial reformatory for two years this morning. "Slick" Morency, who was sent there in May for four years but escaped, is now in town.

The council last night, on the casting vote of the mayor, threw out the railway purchase by-law. This leaves the trustees of the boodlehlders to manage the road till a good offer is made.

Seven barristers who opposed recommending the appointment of an eastern man to the Supreme Court bench here, have published a protest. On that account the city council has refused to endorse the resolution, carried in the bar association by thirteen to seven. The seven opponents represent practically two firms only, a member of one of which is an aspirant for the position, and this is presumed to be the cause of the opposition.

Constable Purdy was struck by a slung shot on Sunday night at Ladner's and knocked insensible.

There is incipient ecclesiastical warfare in Richmond. On Sunday two trustees of the school where Rev. J. H. Buchanan, Presbyterian, has been holding service, ordered out Rev. J. M. McLeod of this city, who was preaching for Rev. Buchanan, and the meeting had to be held in the open air. The trustees are all Episcopalians, and are said to want only an Episcopalian for the new school teacher.
the open air. The trustees are all Episcopalians, and are said to want only an Episcopalian for the new school teacher.

No appeals have been entered in Vancouver and New Westminster against the provincial voters' lists.

The salmon run on the Fraser was small last night, and not 35 per cent. of the expected pack is yet put up.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Angus Seaton, an old man, has been found dead in the woods in Manitoulin.

Maggie Shuman of Walkerville, aged 10, was run over by a train and fatally injured.

The Montreal Street Railway Company has authorized the issue of $700,000 bonds.

Diphtheria is said to be frightfully prevalent in the back townships of Renfrew county.

Henry Irving and Ellen Terry arrived at Quebec on Saturday, bound for the Pacific coast.

C. A. Bradshaw, a prominent member of the Masonic order in Toronto, died suddenly, aged 54.

The barns, with all the season's crops, of Fred Roseborough, of the township of Smith, were burned on Saturday through being struck by lightning.

Roland, aged 15, and Norman, aged 11, sons of Alexander Mitchell, while driving across the railway track at Sarnia were struck by a train and killed.

Thomas Edison, the great electrician, traveling incog., passed through Toronto recently. He would not tell what his business in Canada was beyond that he had been inspecting some mining lands in the Sudbury district.

Some fine specimens of coal have been discovered at Kettle Point in Lambton. The locality is opposite to a point in Michigan where a mine was recently located and is now being successfully worked. If capitalists can be interested a shaft will be sunk.

A young lady from Hamilton, a former pupil of the Brantford Blind Asylum, had a peculiar operation performed on her eye at St. Michael's hospital, Toronto. A piece of rabbit's eye was grafted on the central part of her eye, by which the vision was improved.

The body of Mrs. Barrett, the elderly lady missing since Wednesday evening, wife of a well-known citizen of Toronto, for the recovery of which a reward of $500 was offered, was found in the bush at Rosedale. Death probably occurred on the night of her disappearance from exposure.

Wm. Wilberforce, a lunatic, attacked Rev. Mr. Macaulay, of Thomasburg, while the later was driving along the road. The madman stopped the horse and threw the clergyman out of the rig. He also attacked J. W. Tennon and Thomas Brown, and attempted to take their lives. It took four men to overpower him, when he was taken to Belleville and lodged in jail.

Lost on the Prairie.

Last Friday Miss Lillie Mansewell, of Stoney Creek, and lately from England, wandered away from her home in search of berries, and became lost. She is a young girl of twenty and not in any way familiar with our prairies. Her friends became anxious on account of her long stay, and started out in search of her. She was not to be found. The neighbors were notified and hunted all night with no better result. The mosquitoes and flies were more numerous than they had been for many years, and it was questioned whether she could survive the long night or not. The search was renewed the next day, and still no trace of her could be found any place. Settlers were notified for miles and miles, and the search began in earnest on Saturday with the firing of guns, shouting, and a close search of the whole district, both by men on foot and on horseback. Night brought no tidings to the anxious home, searchers feared she had wandered into the great unknown district to the east; many believed she had become exhausted, and had fallen into the tall grass or brush, yet hope was not given up, for fires were started and a new energy took possession of many, for they realised that the last few hours were precious. Midnight came and it was circulated from mouth to mouth that she had been found. Such was the case. Two strangers had happened on her four miles from home in a famished and exhausted condition. Terrible were the sufferings of those forty hours. Almost famished with hunger; made nervous by the terrible loneliness; and, above all, tormented with the poisonous insects, she had given up all hope of ever being found, and was ready to sink exhausted.—Saskatchewan Times.

STRICTLY CASH.

Workingmen and Produce Prices—Five Cent Beer.

Nanaimo, Aug. 8.—A movement is on foot among the labor organizations to endeavor to bring the price of produce down. A committee will probably wait on the leading merchants of the city and ask them to adopt the cash system. The board of trade will be asked to co-operate in this scheme and if successful it will put a stop to the practice of adventurers duping the merchants and others.

Everything between the New Vancouver Coal Company and the men has now been amicably settled; the Northfield men went to work this morning. One of the six vessels lying in the harbor was towed to the Northfield wharf yesterday. The miners are in hopes that they will be fortunate enough to have full work now that the reduction has been accepted. At present there is about 1500 tons of shipping in the harbor and several more vessels are en route for cargoes of New Vancouver Coal Company's coal.

T. Brown, who has for some time been managing the restaurant department of the Windsor House, has left the city. Several tradesmen regret that his business was so urgent as Mr. Brown's account will have to be placed in the loss column.

At a meeting of the licensed victuallers yesterday it was decided to permit every saloon-keeper to use his own option as to the sale of beer at 5 cents a glass. Only two saloons in the city are selling at this price.

A few days ago one Walsh appeared before Magistrate Planta charged with assaulting his wife but was allowed his liberty because his wife failed to appear. Yesterday he was charged with stealing a keg of beer and was remanded until to-morrow.

The Nanaimo Silver Cornet Band has chartered the steamer City of Nanaimo for an excursion to Comox on Sunday next. The band has been well patronized on all former excursions.

Bread in England a Century Ago.

The bread spectre now makes its appearance. The quartern loaf is 1s. 5d. The House of Commons reports. It is still fond of reporting. It suggests that bakers should be compelled to sell stale bread instead of new, "to check the consumption." It is a fact, proved by the clearest evidence, that one-half of the bread in London is consumed the day on which it is baked. "This sounds very dreadful even towards the close of the century," suggested prohibition became law, the fine for each offence being £5.

Both Houses of Parliament pledged themselves and their families not to consume more than one quartern loaf per head per week during the scarcity (of course the artificial scarcity) of grain. The Lord Mayor issues an order of assize which raises the price of the quartern loaf to 17 1-4d. The use of flour for pastry is prohibited (February, 1800) in the royal household by the royal family. Rice is used as a substitute in the palaces. Possible substitutes for wheaten flour were anxiously discussed. Bran came to the fore. But it also seemed that pigs and poultry had the first charge on this material. Grains were suggested for pigs and potatoes for humanity.

The complaint arose that potatoes were not sufficiently cultivated; but no bill was brought in to make compulsory potato farming the first duty of all good citizens. This showed great restraint on the part of the legislature. Rice or potatoes were recommended to be mixed with wheat to the extent of one-third. Coal now becomes scarce, and consequently dear. Fodder becomes dear and hackney coach fares are raised.

The Lord Mayor, by another assize order, raises the price of the quartern loaf to 1s. 6d. The soldiers are now told to hold themselves in readiness if required. The fish market was then a close borough, as it is now, free trade and advanced civilization have in this instance done nothing for the poor consumer. An attempt was made to render rice bread popular. Nothing from sample is denounced and so is the middleman, while forestallers and regraters are prosecuted in all directions. Riots now begin, and the denounced middlemen have a bad time of it. The mob, when it is enraged generally burns down the wrong house and punishes the wrong people. In 1780 the mob destroyed the Bastile—an aristocratic prison which had rarely contained one of their order—and in 1871 they destroyed the Petit St. Martin theatre, the favorite pay-house of the Paris Commune. —The Saturday Review.

Russian Mischief Makers.

For some time past, political agents, whose intimate connection with Russia is more than suspected, have been circulating inflammatory literature in Armenia, with the manifest intention of making trouble between the Sultan and Great Britain. One document which is headed "Renowned Indian medicine which cures all maladies and which is respected and glorified throughout the world," as translated from the Turkish, reads substantially as follows: "This is the best remedy hitherto known in the Ottoman countries people die every day and every hour, and thousands of men, who are true patriots at heart, fall victims to the cholera, heart disease, parrotism, terror and other evils. This remedy is the same as was employed about a century ago by the famous East Indian Company. It is constantly in use in India in virtue of a special decree proceeding from the sovereign of that Empire, Queen Victoria. It has a great influence on men; it fortifies them against hunger, tyranny, and fear, it gives to the eyes penetrating sight which enables you to see everything, and it opens your ears, enabling you to hear all things. Although its use has already been recommended to Turkey, there have always been oppressors and traitors who have prevented its employment. But before long a doctor versed in the application of this celebrated remedy, accompanied by a host of his sorties, will come to Turkey. He will place his services at the disposal of the people gratuitously. With his assistance, and thanks to his remedies, the health of the people will be restored and their salvation will be secured. The wicked and the oppressors will be annihilated, and the whole of Turkey will enjoy a state of complete prosperity and peace."

Madame Laird.

Having resigned her position at the Conservatory of Music, has opened a studio for instruction in vocal music at her residence, 101 Vancouver, street, corner of Pandora.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

WELL SHAKEN AFTER TAKEN.

Exhilarating Adventure of a Man Who Indulged in Morphine.

Teddy North, a gentleman of leisure, who has been expressing his fancy for a free-and-easy life with considerable gaiety lately, very nearly shuffled off this mortal coil last evening at 11 o'clock at 61 View street, where he had been calling on some friends. Teddy sought exit from this vale of tears by means of a phial of morphine, or mistook the stuff for something else, the said receptacle containing enough of the opiate to lull a dozen able-bodied men to everlasting slumber. The inmates of the house found Mr. North lying on a bed in a comatose condition and the bottle at his side. Dr. Leitch was called, and a little later Dr. Fraser. The physicians found the patient exhibiting all the symptoms of advanced morphine poisoning, and they at once began the most vigorous efforts to save his life. The stomach pump was set to work, but although in a half-conscious state the victim fought like an unbroken bronco and it took two strong men to help muzzle him with the only available instrument at hand, a mouth-organ, appropriately enough. When this article of modern house furnishings was firmly inserted between the swiftly moving jaws of the patient good progress was made with the pumping machine. The two burly citizens aforementioned then, by direction of the physicians, set Mr. North on his feet and trotted him up and down in a manner that was eminently sudorific and calculated to put all hands in training for a prize fight. He was then slapped, thumped, pinched, punched, switched, rolled, pulled, hauled, squeezed, shaken, bumped and generally threshing machined until consciousness began to put in an appearance in his half-closed optics. Next he was treated to a good hot bath, and the circulation at length began to "get a move on," and Mr. North several times inquired what he had done to merit such a terrible slugging as this. When it was apparent that the morphine had been fairly well jostled out of him, and that there was no chance of the deadly drug playing any underhand games, Teddy was left to himself. He was around as usual to-day at his customary haunts. This is another instance of the reckless manner in which poison is served out to all and sundry by drug stores. As already stated, there was enough morphine in the phial to kill a dozen men, and what North took would undoubtedly have finished him but for the timely arrival of the medical men. The law distinctly prohibits druggists serving customers with deadly drugs without proper information being supplied as to the application which is intended to be made of it. As matters now stand anybody can buy, without any trouble whatever, poison enough to put a whole regiment into the past tense.

Disregarded the Warning.

Isaac Roberts, confirmed drunkard, made his 23rd appearance in the police court since his residence here, and his fourth for this year, this morning. Magistrate Macrae told Roberts when he was up last time that it would not be well for him to come again. Roberts could not call up any remembrance of the warning but the judge who said he had a better memory fined him $50 with the option of going to jail for six months. He has no money and will have to go to jail. Drink has reduced him to a pitiable condition.

The Mayor's Notices.

Mayor Beaven has two notices on the city hall bulletin board. The first calls a meeting of the council for 10 to-morrow morning and the second is given in full as follows: "Notice—I hereby give notice that I will make the following recommendation to the council: Resolved, that Alexander Murray be appointed sanitary inspector for the city of Victoria at the salary of ninety dollars ($90) per month vice Robert Chipchase, resigned. (Signed) Robert Beaven, mayor. Dated Aug. 8, 1893."

Orders Not Received.

C battery has not received orders to leave for the east, but they are expected this week. Lieut.-Col. Holmes has carried out his instructions and has the battery in readiness to leave at any time. A number of those attached to the battery will not go east with it. Among these are Dr. John Duncan, surgeon, and Bandmaster E. Pferdner. Some may go east with the command and then return to Victoria. The departure of the battery will be generally regretted here.

After Street Hawkers.

Magistrate Macrae was busy nearly all day hearing the case of Ah Sun charged with an infraction of the new revenue by-law. W. J. Taylor appeared for the city and Thornton Fell for the defendant. It was agreed to make this case a test. The day was consumed in hearing testimony and the case was adjourned for a week to get the evidence of a witness who is ill. The other ten cases were remanded as well, to await the result of the test. In the latter Mr. Taylor will raise a point on the legality of the municipal act and therefore the constitutionality of the by-law. The summons against Mrs. Ashley was dismissed. It was shown that she did not peddle fruit and garden vegetables, but simply filled orders. She as well had a license under the market by-law. Mr. Taylor admitted that there was no case against her.

To Painters and Others.

Lead, oil, colors, mixed paints, etc., at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

At the Exhibition.

When visiting the Exhibition be sure and see the display of the Imperial Art Studio of this city. There are many artistic portraits of children—"England's mite," "Sport" "Rest," "Waiting," etc.—the personal work of the proprietor, Mr. E. J. Eyres, 76 Yates street.

The Mails.

The steamer R. P. Rithet brought down Sunday's eastern mail last night, but did not connect with Monday's train, which was between five and six hours late, having been delayed by a storm on the prairies. Providing to-day's train is on time the steamer Premier will this evening have a double mail.

A Matter of Write and Wrong.

A man may write and write and yet be wrong but we write to say that we are never wrong (in our prices). Gaze on these figures: Dress goods, 5 cents per yard; print, 5 cents yer yard; Horrock's long cloth, 12 1-2 cents per yard; children's hose, 10 cents per pair; children's straw hats, 10 cents each, and thousands of other equally good bargains at Russell & McDonald's, 134 Douglas street.

Will be Well Attended.

The sale of tickets for the Odd Fellows' excursion to Seattle has been satisfactory to the committee and a large attendance is assured. The members of the order at Seattle are arranging to receive the visitors from this city. There will be a parade of the uniformed encampment and lodges. A visiting member from Seattle says that the lodges there will at an early date give a return excursion to Victoria.

They Need Assistance.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. met yesterday afternoon to consider plans for the reception of delegates to the coming convention. More money is needed to carry on the affairs of the association. The ladies have arranged to care for some of the delegates who will come, but desire assistance in the matter. The Ladies Auxiliary will hold another meeting on Friday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. rooms to further consider affairs.

New Papers for Reams.

A Sacramento special says that Sheriff Warfield stopped in that city on his way home from Victoria, called upon Governor Markham and made a request for fresh extradition papers for Parson Reams, which the governor consented to issue. The new charge is not stated. When the sheriff was interviewed he said he was determined to have Reams. The extradition papers will be forwarded to Washington from Sacramento and then to Ottawa. Reams has not been reported for several days.

Admiral's Inspection Day.

To-day is admiral's inspection day on H. M. S. Garnet, an event of interest and importance to officers and men. Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Stephenson is aboard with his staff and is making a general inspection of the drill, men, equipment and ship. Such inspections do not occur very often, hence they are fraught with interest to those in the service. H. M. S. Nymphe will go out on Thursday morning for her trial trip after her recent repairs. She was generally overhauled, and the run on Thursday will be the official test of the changes and improvements.

Lost in London.

The Victoria Theatre offers a strong attraction this week in Newton Beers' powerful melo-drama "Lost in London." The play is not new to Victoria audiences, as it has been presented with success for five years.

Its popularity is merited, for it possesses much pathos, is true to life in the class it represents. The comedy element is of a robust, hearty order and carries the audience good-humoredly on to the end. The principal incidents of the play are the great "Coal Mine Scene," "London Streets at Night," and the final beautiful transformation of "Job's Vision." The production is said to be well staged and the supporting company good. It will be given here to-morrow evening.

The Ministerial Association.

Rev. Dr. Campbell presided at a meeting of the Ministerial Association held yesterday. Those present were Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, Rev. E. Robson, Rev. D. MacRae, Rev. Solomon Cleaver, Rev. S. Wilkinson and Rev. P. H. McEwen. Bishop Cridge spoke on the Epistle to the Hebrews in a very interesting manner. The "Sailors' Rest" at Esquimalt was discussed, and a resolution favorable to the second proposition advanced by Miss Rosina Smith was adopted, namely, to rent Temperance Hall. Miss Smith proposed to raise $500. The resolution heartily commended the scheme. Rev. E. Robson was named as a delegate to the world's meeting of the Evangelical Alliance to be held at Chicago in October.

She Sailed This Morning.

The steamship Empress of India, Capt. Marshall, arrived from Vancouver this morning and was away on her trip to Yokohama at 4 o'clock. The vessel carried a good freight and a fair passenger list. J. W. Horne, M. P. P., of Vancouver, was among the passengers. Here is a list of the passengers: H. C. Matthews, C. A. Matthews, R. R. A. Parker and wife, Rev. J. F. Meyers and wife, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Wyckoff, Baron Poche, Rev. L. E. Hayes and wife, Rev. C. E. Paigne and wife, Mrs. M. E. Starr, Mrs. Dr. Terry, Mrs. C. W. Starr, Mrs. G. L. Starr, Rev. Dr. Potts, wife and two children, Mr. Putnam, Mr. Brubacher, Jas. Mackay, Miss Howard, Miss Ryach, Miss Graves, Mrs. Denby, Rev. D. Graves, Mr. Ryack, Capt. G. T. H. Boyes, L. Ronston, G. Kagokon, Mr. Nordhurst and wife, A. Fairlie, Capt. S. L. James and wife, W. J. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis and infant, S. Kabayama and K. Fukashima.

Hospital Subscriptions.

The members of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital board will commence canvassing in a few days. Considering there has been no appeal to the public for the last eighteen months, and taking into consideration the services rendered by the institution during the epidemic of last year, the canvass should result in a liberal amount being gathered.

Petty Thieving.

Petty thefts continue to be reported from the neighborhood of Plumper's Pass. The thieves are not particular as to booty. Now it is a calf that is taken, then a sheep, and occasionally when a house is temporarily vacated it is broken into. There is considerable feeling over the matter, and it is likely that an example will be made of the first robber who is caught at his work.

A Successful Enterprise.

Since the Chinese cooks were replaced by Germans, the cash business of "The Vienna," Yates street, has more than quadrupled, proving that German cooking is appreciated by Victorians. Prices remain the same, viz: Lunch from 12 to 2 p.m. at 35 cents; with pint of beer, 50 cents; dinner from 5:30 to 8 p.m., at 50 cents; with wine, 75 cents. Meals a la carte at all hours up to 8 p.m. Charles Eissner, formerly with Delmonico, New York, manager.

Kootenay is Quiet.

J. B. Simpson returned last evening from the Kootenay country. He says the depression in silver has greatly added to the other elements in making the Kootenay country very quiet. Matters at the mines are almost at a standstill pending the settlement of the vexed question. Development is going ahead all the time, but not nearly so much as there would be if silver were on a more firm basis. The country has been enjoying good weather and fishing has been splendid.

With the Sealers.

The sealing schooner May Belle docked at Rithet's wharf and this morning completed discharging her seal skins. She will be towed to the upper harbor, where she will remain. Owners of schooners look for a number of arrivals from the Russian side during the latter part of this month. Now that it is definite that the catch will be short a better feeling is expected in the skin market. As already stated they are going upon a market in which little or no stock is held, and with a shortened catch the price is likely to be good.

Fishing on the Fraser.

The run of salmon in the Fraser river has so far only been fair, but a big run is looked for very soon. The idea has been expressed that many of the early salmon made their way north, passing the river, being driven away by the presence of so many nets at the mouth of the river. There are more boats out this year than ever before, and a trip along the Fraser when they are all out is a very interesting one. The fishermen keep their nets away from the channel, but yesterday the Rithet had to go through a big one stretched across midchannel near New Westminster.

Railroads Retrenching.

W. H. Mead, general agent at Portland, and J. F. Parker, Puget Sound agent of the C., St. P., M. & O. railway, will leave in the morning for Vancouver. Mr. Parker says that the C. B. & Q. and the C., M. & St. P. have withdrawn their respective representatives on the sound, C. E. Baldwin and T. H. Phillips. It was a step toward retrenchment, which many of the American roads are resorting to in the hard times which prevail. Mr. Parker does not think any other representatives on the Sound will be recalled for the present.

PERSONAL.

M. Lumby is down from Enderby.

P. A. E. Irving has left for the east.

Miss Ellis returned from the Royal city yesterday.

Lord Norbury registered at the Driard last evening.

Joseph Weller returned from the Mainland yesterday.

Hon. Theo. Davie returned from the Sound on Sunday.

J. C. Macfure returned from the Mainland last evening.

A. F. Cozens, of Toronto, is a guest at the Hotel Victoria.

Miss Priscilla Bone, of Nanaimo, is visiting friends in the city.

R. Hutchinson and W. H. Ladner are down for the exhibition.

C. L. Sheldon is back from a trip to the Fair and his old eastern home.

Attorney-General Barton, of New South Wales, will be here on the Miowera.

R. G. Brown and wife, of Butte, Mont., are among those at the Hotel Victoria.

H. F. Page, Matsqui, and A. H. B. Macgowan, Vancouver, are down for the fair.

J. Fox, of Astoria, came down from the Fraser on the Rithet yesterday and is at the Driard.

E. E. Hutcherson, inspector of fruit pests, came down on the Rithet last night for the Fair.

Ex-Mayor W. R. Townsend, of New Westminster, is down for the exhibition and is at the Angel House.

Capt. Robertson, of Moresby Island, came in on the R. P. Rithet last night. He is here for the exhibition.

Harry Barnard and H. B. Rogers have gone east. They left for Chicago over the Northern Pacific Sunday night.

Marine.

The tug Alert towed a scow to Williams' Head this morning.

The bark Thermopylae was taking in ballast to-day at the Alice Mill wharf.

The new tug Mary O'Hare is having her engines placed on board to-day at Stuart's wharf.

The steamer Joan will leave Comox on Thursday, this week, and bring a party of excursionists to the exposition.

The steam schooner Mischief, Captain Petit, took a party of ladies and gentlemen into the straits to-day for a short cruise.

Spencer's Arcade

FIRST SHIPMENT OF NEW GOODS, PURCHASED BY MR. C. SPENCER.

1 Case Colored and Black Velvets,
All the Latest Shades.

1 Case Madras Muslins
For Window Curtains; very handsome. An assortmen of other WINDOW MUSLINS.

3 Cases Chenille Curtains
And

Chenille Table Covers
To match all the Latest Shades and Styles.

D. SPENCER, Proprietor.

Victoria's Midsummer Exhibition

At Agricultural Hall, Aug. 7th to Aug. 12th, INCLUSIVE,

WILL BE

Officially Opened To-Morrow.

A PROGRAMME OF RACING AND SPORTS

Has been arranged to be held on the last four days of the Show. These include HORSE RACING, GYMKHANA RACES, LACROSSE MATCH BETWEEN VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, Etc.

THE BAND OF "C" BATTERY will furnish music during the day and evening, a change of programme each day being made.

The E. & N. Railway Company have advertised less than one fare return rates during the whole week of the Exhibition from all points. The C. P. N. Co will sell return tickets from Vancouver, Westminster and River Points at $3.50, this sum to include one admission to the Show.

For all information in regard to Entries, Space for Exhibits, etc., apply to

JNO. LAMBERTON, Superintendent.

A. J. DALLAIN, Acting Secretary, 32 Government St. at Office of B. C. Paper Mf'g Co.

PROHIBITION MOVEMENT.

A Circular Relating to the Convention to be Held in Vancouver.

The Times has been asked to publish the following circular:

The attention of prohibition workers in all parts of British Columbia is respectfully called to the fact that the time has come for concerted action on their part to bring about the organization of Advanced Prohibition clubs in every locality in the province where such an organization can be effected.

The immediate necessity of taking this step has been favorably discussed in the several temperance conventions held recently, resulting in the calling together of a joint committee composed of three members from each provincial temperance society. This committee met last May in New Westminster, and after resolving that a provincial prohibition club be organized they intrusted the responsibility of drafting a constitution and perfecting arrangements for holding a prohibition convention to a committee of three persons, chief officers from each of the societies represented, viz.: I. O. G. T., R. T. of T., and W. C. T. U.

On the 28th of July this committee completed its task and decided upon Aug. 15 or 16 as the most convenient season and Vancouver city as the most central place for meeting.

The final call will be issued shortly. In the meantime the officers of all temperance and Christian Endeavor societies, Y. M. C. A. secretaries and pastors of churches are urgently invited to elect delegates from among their membership at once the most earnest, active and intelligent prohibitionists available, either men or women. No limitation is made as to numbers, the desire being to secure as large an attendance as possible.

During the past year a considerable number of prohibition clubs have been doing excellent service in the eastern provinces, their stated object being to "unite and consolidate the temperance vote of each riding for independent political action, and to make this question an issue in all political elections."

The liquor traffic is well organized and persistent in its determination to oppose all legislation inclining to prohibition, and can afford to pay a high price for the right to continue its operations, for it has been truly said: "There is no other enterprise, good or evil, that fattens and thrives at the expense of the public as does this business." Avarice and appetite give it immense power, which can only be overcome by true Christian convictions, expressed at the polls by a majority of prohibition votes.

It is therefore to persons holding such convictions we now appeal in the words of a recent correspondent to a Toronto paper: "Just so soon, and no sooner, as the Christians and Prohibitionists of this country waken up to the fact that they are responsible for the infliction of the curse of a legalised liquor traffic, for which they will have to give account, and that the destruction of the liquor traffic can only be accomplished by wise action at the polls, so soon, and no sooner, will the death knell of the liquor traffic be sounded. Let every Christian voter, every Christian teacher lay this matter to heart and settle the question as to how he shall vote on his knees before God."

M. A. CUNNINGHAH,
President B. C. W. C. T. U.
On behalf of the Committee.
New Westminster, Aug. 7th, 1893.

National Business College.

47 Government street, Victoria, B. C., Best methods taught in bookkeeping, penmanship, arithmetic, shorthand, typewriting, correspondence, etc. Day and night school. Circulars free.

Black Currants.

Free from worms, rhubarb, fresh vegetables and a full line of groceries, at Mrs. P. Wilson's, 185 Douglas street.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The monthly meeting of the Sons of Erin will be held in Pioneer Hall to-morrow evening.

—During the long vacation of the Supreme Court chamber applications will be heard twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

—Milton Gale, formerly of this city, has obtained a divorce from his wife Minna Gale at San Francisco on the ground of intemperance.

—F. S. Roper, inspector of contagious diseases of animals, has had cholera stricken hogs killed. They belonged to J. T. Harrison, east Saanich road.

—Fullarton and McDonald have been awarded the contract for the erection of two handsome houses on the Esquimalt road from plans by J. Gerhard Tiarks.

—The Irving-Terry theatrical company sailed for Montreal on the Numidian a week ago and will play at San Francisco on September 4th. Their Pacific coast tour will include a visit to Vancouver, but they are not likely to come to Victoria.

The annual Sunday School picnic of St. Savior's church, Victoria West, will be held at Goldstream on August 19th, and busses will be provided. A very pretty spot has been selected for the picnic grounds. There will be games and amusements for the little ones.

Keen Competition.

Geo. R. Jackson & Co., tailors, have put on an entirely new staff of non-union operators and have reduced prices to meet increasing competition from the east. They found it utterly impossible to keep on a level with eastern tailors and employ union labor. See adv. on first page.

Drink Tamilkande Tea.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—Standard

CURES FOR OBESITY.

Exercise, With Cold Baths and Care in Diet is the Surest Remedy.

The inventors of a patent medicine to cure obesity have published a pamphlet which will be interesting to all fat men and fat women. They have compiled the views of ancient and modern authors and authorities about obesity and put them in print to advertise their medicine. They begin with Hippocrates, whose theory was that corpulence could be cured by increasing vitality. His prescription was much exercise, fasting, no hot baths, and life in the open air. Galen favored the same treatment, with a diet of vegetable acids, aperients and frequent rubbing of the body with coarse towels. After this school came the physician of a few centuries ago, who believed in bleeding. Their theory was that abstraction of blood would free the heart and work off the fat. This theory did not work, as loss of blood weakened the circulation, and a feeble circulation is one cause of obesity.

Among this collection of remedies for too much fat is that of Borelli, who advised the chewing of tobacco; Fleming, who prescribed a nightly dose of soap in four ounces of water; Darwin, who suggested the use of salt; Brown, who advised the exclusive use of animal food; and of Regneller, who prescribed friction and the rubbing in of ether and laudanum over the stomach.

The modern school of physicians to cure corpulence began with Banting about thirty years ago. He reduced the diet, restricted it and insisted on the patient's taking a great deal of exercise. There was no doubt that this method achieved results, for if a man would stop eating and take enough exercise, he would either die from exhaustion or lose all his surplus weight. Banting's system worked pretty well with people of sluggish temperaments who were not subject to nervous disorders, but for nervous people the treatment was too radical.

The patent medicine pamphlet says the corpulent people differ organically in some ways from people who have no tendencies to corpulence. Their veins and arteries are smaller, their voices are feebler, their respiration and circulation are weaker, and they are inclined to sleepiness, hoarseness of voice and colds. This change of constitution can be accounted for by the acts of one's ancestors and by a diet of fat-producing food and an idle life through several generations. Corpulence is really a disease. It affects the lungs, heart and digestion. It is usually found in blonde persons with a lymphatic temperament. They have a tendency to asthma, apoplexy, heart disease, colds and breaking down of the muscles and tissues. It is the breaking down that causes fatty degeneration of the liver, the rupture of the blood vessels of the brain, faulty respiration, rheumatism and gout.

The only two foods which contain all the substances necessary to human life are said to be milk and the yolk of eggs. A man can live in health on these two foods. In a corpulent man the normal proportion of albumen, fats, hydro-carbons, salts, and organic substances are not preserved, for his tendency is to eat too much of sweets and starch and drinks beer and mucilaginous liquids. The effect of this overeating can be overcome by vigorous exercise, baths, and rubbing, but when such a diet is combined with idleness corpulence is an almost sure result.

Human fat is composed of 79 per cent. carbon, a little over 11 per cent. hydrogen, and a little over 9 per cent. oxygen. Of course the fat cannot be accumulated unless its ingredients are taken into the body in food. The food which has a preponderance of these ingredients can be worked off by open-air exercise, because of the oxygen of the air uniting with the carbon goes out of the lungs in the form of carbonic acid gas and relieves the system of so much fat. This is the reason why people who lead an open-air life or who live in the country or on mountains and breathe a great deal of fresh air are less likely to be corpulent than business men, shopkeepers and others, who are habitually in an atmosphere with less oxygen and who take less exercise. Open-air respiration is one of the best ways to work off fat.

But no man, no matter how strong his predisposition to corpulence, would become fat if he did not eat food which in the body turned into fat. That is the basic principle of the Banting method. Its object is to stop the introduction of carbon into the system. A man who follows the Banting system does not eat bread, potatoes and other starchy food; he does not drink with his meals, and he never drinks beer or other starchy fluids. The principle of this cure in a modified form is found in the practice of modern physicians, who prescribe for corpulence exercise and a diet free from starch. The only vegetables which the patient is permitted to eat are those which do not contain sugar. Such things as sugar, butter, cheese, rice, macaroni and hot soups are forbidden. So are beer, port wine, champagne and similar drinks. Lettuce and spinach are not fattening, nor is lean meat.

But however far a restricted diet may go to prevent the accumulation of fat, exercise in the open air is the best way to work off corpulency. Open-air exercise and cold baths which leave the skin glowing are sufficient in themselves to prevent an accumulation of fat, even when the diet is such as would make the subject corpulent. Warm baths are favorable to fat, especially warm baths followed by a nap, as they diminish the circulation and encourage the accumulation of fat in the tissues. A man with a tendency to fat should be careful that he does not take a nap after his meals, his bed should be hard, and he should not stay in it more than seven hours a night.

The theory of most of the medicines to diminish corpulency is that they have alkaline ingredients, which combine with fat of the human body, and the combination is eliminated from the system in the form of a modified soap. The combination of an alkali and a fat is more soluble and more readily expelled by the system than the fat alone could be; in fact, the combination is such that the system hastens to expel it and takes its vital energies from their functions to drive out this combination. There is no more doubt that such medicines will work if there is enough alkali in them than if a man should drink soap lye diluted with water its effects would be to reduce his weight speedily and materially. Whether it would not also make him sick and lay him up in bed for a while would depend upon how much he had taken and the condition of his system at the time.

There is no reason why a man who is fat, unless the fatness comes from a chronic and incurable disease, cannot reduce his weight without medicine. The trouble with most men is that they are not willing to go to the trouble. Horseback riding in the open air, running, rowing, swimming, or any other active out-door exercise will work all the superfluous fat out of a man's system, if at the same time he leaves beer and such drinks alone, cuts down the starchy part of his diet, and takes no liquids with his meals. The drinking of hot water alone, in large quantities, in the morning at once on getting up or at night before going to bed, has of itself a strong tendency to reduce a man's weight, because it carries off the surplus products of the system. If, in addition, a mild alkali is taken with the water, the combination will reduce a man's weight at the expense of extra exertion to his kidneys, liver, and other internal organs.

Mrs. Gladstone's Charities.

In 1839 she married William Ewart Gladstone, whose great genius already foreshadowed his future eminence. The same day her younger sister married Lord Lyttleton. Those who were eyewitnesses of that double wedding, and all the wonderful festivities in the village, are becoming few indeed. In her married life Mrs. Gladstone found occupation to the full. She was always the true and careful mother, who would not give over her duties to another, even to the best of nurses. She was devoted to her husband in his incessant political toils. She did not need to look around her for work. Still her assistance was from the first prompt to the furtherance of any schemes where a helping hand was needed.

Mrs. Gladstone soon became a centre for philanthropic work of all kinds. She and Mr. Gladstone started Newport Market Refuge, which is now carried on at Westminster, with an industrial school attached. Begun in Soho in 1863, it was Mr. Gladstone's idea, for he saw many friendless wanderers as he went at night between the house of commons and his home. Mrs. Gladstone threw herself into the scheme, and the work was started with an efficient committee. From the beginning Mr. Gladstone has been president and his wife a regular visitor. The object of the refuge is to give shelter to persons out of work and in temporary distress, to enable them to tide over their difficulties, and to find fresh employment. It does not take in the practised casual or loafer, but weary, sore-footed travellers who have walked far in search of work and found none. Such are always admitted as far as room permits, and have the assurance of a week's lodging free, with the prospect of an extension of time, if the committee see a reasonable chance of getting work.

In the course of a single year about thirteen thousand nights' lodgings and thirty thousand rations have been granted, and three hundred and nine men and women have obtained employment or else have been sent home to their friends.

It need scarcely be said to those who have kept pace with recent events that the most vital feature of General Booth's great work in London follows closely the model set by the Gladstone institution.—McClure's Magazine.

The Apollo's Narrow Escape.

The following paragraph in the London Times gives an account of the adventure of H. M. S. Apollo:

Sensational news has reached Dublin from Crookhaven, Cork, regarding the escape of the Apollo. While cruising in preparation for the naval manoeuvres the vessel had a narrow escape from stranding on a very dangerous part of the shore close to Crookhaven. Sunday evening was very thick and foggy, so much so that an object could not be discerned at a ship's length. The Apollo, in making for Castletown, must have lost her course, for instead of arriving there she was very nearly cast away on the dangerous coast of Toormore—about five miles from Crookhaven. Some fishermen from Long Island, Schull, were at the time gathering Carigeen moss on the rocks, and were surprised to hear what they rightly conjectured to be the working of a steamer. In an instant through the fog they discerned the huge warship coming at a very quick speed directly for the shore. At imminent risk to themselves they warned the commander of his danger, and not a moment too soon, because, before the speed was slackened, the ship was within 50 yards of the shore.

According to the account given by the fishermen, Thomas Goggin and John Regan, the captain inquired "Is this Bantry Bay?" and they having replied in the negative, he threw them a line and from them got instructions as to his whereabouts and piloted into deep water. It is expected that the authorities will deal handsomely with the men, as, besides being the means of saving valuable lives and a valuable vessel, they put their own lives in danger.

Great Consumption of Pills.

The English Chemist and Druggist recently asked its subscribers throughout the United Kingdom to supply it with estimates of the number of pills consumed in the whole kingdom daily. The estimates were based upon the actual daily sales, by the correspondents, of ordinary pills, prescription pills, and pills which are patent medicines. The average of these estimates, which were received from all parts of the kingdom shows that the extraordinary number of 5,643,961 pills is computed to be the daily consumption. This would give one pill every week to every man, woman and child in the kingdom, and a little calculation shows that, taking the average pill to weigh three grains, a year's supply for the United Kingdom would weigh not less than 178 tons, or sufficient to fill 36 ordinary railway wagons, thus making a trainload requiring two powerful engines to pull it.

Northern Pacific.

Double trains daily to St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Connects at St. Paul and Chicago for all points east and south. Superior Pullman sleepers, upholstered tourist cars and dining cars on all through trains. Direct service to the Yellowstone national park. Fast time and all the reduced rates offered patrons of this line. For full information call or address E. E. Blackwood, ticket agent, Adelphi building, Victoria.

The people quickly recognize merit, and this is the reason the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla are continually increasing. Try it.

Mason's patent reliable Fruit Jars and Jellies in all sizes at Weiler Bros. *

ADJUSTED THE MATTER.

Difference of Opinion Between the Fat and the Thin Man.

Chicago Tribune: "Whew!" said the fat man, as he mopped the perspiration from his brow and crowded the thin man against the side of the seat of the open car. "No one suffers like a fat man in this weather."

"Indeed?" remarked the thin man sarcastically, as he tried to get a little more room.

"Yes," continued the fat man, "we have more troubles than any one in the summer time. I haven't had a comfortable moment to-day."

"You haven't?"

"No, I haven't. Do you think I look comfortable now?"

"No, I don't; but possibly you think I am comfortable. A fat man always thinks he has the worst of it, but he is not in it with the thin man. Do you suppose if you had got this seat first any one would have come along and squatted down beside you and crowded you up against the rail? No, sir. You'd have spread your anatomy over it and held the whole seat until you got off. But it's different with a thin man. He walks three or four blocks so as to be sure to get a good seat, and gets it. A fat man drops into the seat behind him and a medium-sized man into the one in front. Then along comes another big fellow—one of these fat freaks who couldn't stand up without blocking the aisle or even the platform. He looks along the car and spies the thin man, and then he comes along and pinnks himself into the seat, and the thin man is crushed up against the side and heated by the great man of flesh and he practically isn't in it. He's in luck if he doesn't have some bones broken. Why don't you pick out a man of your own size some time?"

"Look here, sir; you're getting personal. Do you mean to say that a fat man has no rights on a car?"

"No, sir. He has too all-fired many for the price he pays. They ought to have scales at every street corner and charge for avoirdupois. Then a thin man would have some chance."

The fat man was breathing so hard that every breath made the thin man groan as he was squeezed against the side of the seat, but the latter was game. Finally the fat man blurted out: "I'm a bigger man than you are, but I've half a mind to punch your head."

"That's all right," retorted the thin man. "I'm a smaller man than you are, but I'm quicker, and you'd never hit me but once."

"What would you do?"

"I'd belt you in the stomach."

They glared at each other for a moment, and then the fat man surrendered.

"A thin man does have a pretty hard time of it," he said. "It's these medium sized fellows that have it easy."

They agreed on that and trouble was averted.

Crowner's-Quest Law.

After Ophelia has drowned herself for love of Hamlet, enter two clowns with spades and other implements of the grave digger's art.

1 Clo. Is she to be buried in Christian burial, that wilfully seeks her own salvation?

2 Clo. I tell thee, she is; therefore make her grave straight: the crowner hath set on her and finds it Christian burial.

1 Clo. How can that be, unless she drowned herself in her own defense?

2 Clo. Why, 'tis found so.

1 Clo. It must be se offendendo; it cannot be else. For here lies the point: If I drown myself wittingly, it argues an act; and an act hath three branches; it is, to do, to act, and to perform; Argal, she drowned herself wittingly.

2 Clo. Nay, but hear you goodman delver.

1 Clo. Give me leave. Here lies the water; good; here stands the man; good; if the man go to this water and drown himself, it is, will he, nil he, he goes; mark you that; but if the water come to him, and drown him, he drowns not himself; Argal, he that is not guilty of his own death shortens not his own life.

2 Clo. But is this law?

1 Clo. Ay, marry, is't; crowner's-quest law.

Crowner's-quest law has not greatly changed since Shakespeare's time. It still contravenes common sense. In A. D. 1893 a Coroner of Erie County, N. Y., decides that a live man may be a corpse, and that if the man thereafter returns to his family he may not resume his identity, because, forsooth, a coroner has "sat on him" and pronounced him legally dead!—Buffalo Express.

FRUIT IN CALIFORNIA.

Golden State Growers Getting Goods to Market Early.

New York, Aug. 7.—California fruit growers are evidently determined to make hay while the sun shines. They are taking advantage of their super climate, which enables them to begin selling fruit earlier than the eastern growers, and keep it up longer. They are monopolizing the markets of the east with their offerings. It is a little too soon for the great peach orchards of Delaware and New Jersey to be heard from. Nothing like the present display of California fruits was ever seen here before. "It is interesting to note," said a well known auctioneer of California fruits, "the growth of the California fruit industry in the east as compared with last year's statements. In July, 1892, the Erie railway took out of Chicago for Boston and New York 179 cars. In July, this year, about 375 cars were received, or more than double the receipts of last year. That the New York market is rapidly reaching a point where the greatest amount of California products will be sold at the best prices is confirmed by this volume of business. Four years ago a similar quantity offered on the market would have swamped the shippers."

Colfax, Aug. 7.—The fruit crop on Snake river is turning out much better than was anticipated. J. B. Holt, manager of the Palouse Fruit Association, was in town to-day from the Wawawai farm, belonging to the company, and said the yield would be probably fully up to the average. The early peaches are gone, but the second crop, which is always the best, is coming on, and the product will be fully 5000 boxes. Blackberries have thrived splendidly, producing two crops from the same vines, and the association will have 3000 gallons for the market. There will be from 2000 to 3000 boxes of peach plums, with which the market is now well supplied. The yield of pears will amount to 1500 boxes. There was an unusually large light crop of apricots. The grapes are doing nicely and the yield is estimated at not less than 2000 boxes, while the apple orchards are expected to produce 3000 boxes of excellent fruit for winter use.

Japanese Industries.

Japanese industrial progress forms the subject of a report by the French minister to Japan, published in the Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. For twenty-five years, he says, the government of the Mikado has spared no efforts in developing national industry, and in rendering Japan in every respect free from its present tributary relations with foreign countries. "It may be said that there is not a branch of industry which the Japanese have not tried to establish for themselves. Without doubt some errors have been committed and subventions sunk in pure loss, but it cannot be denied, for the facts speak for themselves, that industry has made very remarkable progress during the last twenty years. Silk and cotton goods, made-up clothing, hosiery, hats, umbrellas, shoes, leather goods, glassware, soap of all kinds, perfumery, drugs, cotton carpets, matches, papers called 'European,' porcelain and fine earthenware, preserved foods, electrical and steam machinery, horological articles and scientific instruments, carriages, furniture, cigarettes—in fact all articles usually consumed in Europe—are to-day made in Japan. Each year witnesses the birth of a new industry, the aptitude of the workers and their low wages contributing to the prosperity of these enterprises. Some of the industries, especially those of paper, matches and textiles, extend day by day. Without pretense at the finish given to foreign articles, the Japanese producer, responding as far as this is concerned to the desire of the consumer, endeavors and succeeds in producing cheaply articles attractive to buyers."

Lady Aberdeen Has an Accident.

In her tour through Ireland, Lady Aberdeen, on July 15, accompanied by Mr. King, L.L.B., Mr. Brown, F.L.S., and Miss O'Brien, secretary, left by road from Castleres for Ballaghaderin in The O'Conor Don's carriage. The O'Conor, Madame O'Conor and Sir Rowland Blennerhassett were also of the party. Their arrival at the convent of the Sisters of Charity was marked by an incident that for a few moments had a terrifying aspect. As the carriage containing Lady Aberdeen, Madame O'Conor, The O'Conor Don, Sir Rowland Blennerhassett and Miss O'Brien drove up the walk to the hall-door, the children, who were assembled outside, greeted the Countess by clapping their hands. The sudden noise startled one of the horses, a spirited young animal, and off it dashed, compelling its more staid companion to follow. The ladies behaved admirably, not a scream, not a movement did they make. The coachman behaved admirably, too. He never lost his head for a moment, although the animals were rushing wildly towards a gate which was scarcely wide enough to allow the carriage to pass through. As it was, the wheels of the coach struck against the gate and the shafts were broken off, while the horses continued their way until one of them fell. The occupants of the carriage were a little shaken, but they escaped quite unhurt.

A Big African Diamond.

Big diamonds from South Africa have long ceased to be an interesting item of news, but the very biggest of all still claims a note. It has been found at Jagersfontein, "Hunter's Spring," and it weighs 970 carats. We may say confidently that this is the largest diamond of which indisputable record is preserved. Both the Kohinoor and the Pitt are said to have been bigger in the rough. Tradition declares, indeed, that the former weighed 1,333 carats, but since the tradition refers to the date of the Mahabharata, say 3,000 B. C., its value depends mainly in faith. The first categorical statement about it is the reference of Abkar in his autobiography. He observes that the stone weighed 144 carats when he possessed it—an obvious error, seeing that it weighed 186 when surrendered to her majesty. However, experts admit that the Kohinoor could not have been less than 1,000 carats when found, if of perfect shape, as alleged. The South African trophy comes near it. But no such raving joy and marvel as convulsed the realm of Golconda in heroic times broke the quiet of Jagersfontein. The finder himself, if an old hand, would have taken half the weight in stones of a reasonable size. What on earth can you do with a diamond as big as a duck's egg? You cannot even exhibit it with a fair profit, for the cost of insurance more than balances the very qualified enthusiasm of the public. Saving the chance of finding a demented millionaire to buy it, it will be wisest to cut the monster into pieces.—London Standard.

Congress of Jurists.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—One of the most important in the series of world's congresses was opened this morning at the Art Institute. Among the eminent jurists in attendance and all of whom will take part in the proceedings, are the following: Henry Wade Rogers, president of Northwestern University; Thomas M. Cooley, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Right Hon. Sir Richard Webster, London; Professor J. B. Thayer, Cambridge, Mass.; Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Pearson, Edinburgh, Scotland; Professor Michel Revon, Tokio, Japan; David Dudley Field, New York; Dr. Emile Kempen, Zurich, Switzerland; Professor M. Torres Campos, Spain; Senator Augusto Pierantoni, Italy; Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis; Miss Mary A. Greene, Providence, R. I.; Miss Cornelia Sorabji, India; Thomas J. Semmes, New Orleans; Professor Emile Schreuka von Rechtenstamm, Austria; Miss Eliza Orme, London, Eng.; and Judge Joseph E. Gary, of Chicago.

During the hot weather a cool, refreshing drink is the first requisite. Alcholic drinks cheer. Water is refreshing, but it is so apt to be polluted in some way during the heated term that it is almost dangerous. "Montserrat" Lime Fruit Juice is really the finest drink in the world, when diluted with aerated water or soda and sweetened to the taste. Nothing can be more wholesome than the juice of ripe frit, and Lime Juice is cheaper than lemons, but be sure you get "Montserrat." It is always to be depended upon. Grocers and druggists sell it.

Tamilkande reminds you of the tea of thirty years ago.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed. *

Over Ninety Per Cent.

Of the World's Fair Dairy Exhibit Prizes were captured by Canada. It is interesting to note tha all first-class Canadian Dairies are equipped with

Eddy's Indurated Fibre Ware

Pails, Tubs, Milk Pans, &c., &c. The Strongest and Cleanest ware ever made for Dairy, Home or Farm use. Sold everywhere.

The E. B. EDDY Co.

MAMMOTH WORKS: HULL, CANADA.

I. X. L. COMPOUND

To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B.C.

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

Cavin Bros.,

Boots And Shoes,

HAVE REMOVED

From 94 Douglas St. To

94 Yates St.,

Wilson Building, Opp. Vancouver Hotel.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.

Large shipment of New Goods just received.

BASKETS, HAMPERS, FLOWER POTS, PAPER NAPKINS, &c.

Prices lower than ever.

T. S. FUTCHER,

Importer and Retailer.

41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

NORTH SAANICH HOTEL.

FORFAR & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

This new hotel, situated on Shoal Bay, (near Brackman & Kerr's Mills) is now open for the reception of guests. Excellent boating and fishing, and a pleasant place to spend the holidays.
Comfortable rooms at moderate prices.
jy11-2m-d&w

THE DOUGLAS HOUSE,

5 Gordon St., Victoria.

This first-class Private Family Boarding House, centrally situated, within extensive grounds, is open under new management for guests by the day, week or month at moderate rates. A few table boarders can be accommodated. may1-2m

Removal Office.

DR. H. D. LEITCH

Office: Williams Block, Opposite Driard; Telephone 228.
Residence: 129 Quadra St. Telephone 181.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at its next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer to Robert Greaves of my interest in the license issued to Harry Brice and myself for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the "American Hotel" situate upon the south side of Yates street in the City of Victoria.
Dated this 7th day of August, 1893.
af-1m ROBERT DUDGEON.

Spectacle Wearers

Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the

ONLY OPTICIANS

In British Columbia.

F. W. Nolte & Co.

37 Fort Street.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government street, Victoria.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn, to Section 12 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1885," which provides that

From the first day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling, except during the hours between 5 o'clock in the evening and 9 o'clock in the following morning, and on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In Central Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays;

In South Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and

In North Ward, on Wednesday and Saturdays.

And the water of the said Waterworks shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside the limits of the said City.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria B.C., June 5th, 1893.

In the Matter of the Estate of Margaret Beal, late of Cowichan, Deceased.

All persons having claims against the aborve estate are requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned before the 1st day of September next and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.
DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
20 Bastion St., Victoria.
a4-td Solicitors for the Executor.

NOTICE

Johnson Street from Chambers Street eastward will be closed until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
jy29-tf City Engineer.

REDUCED! 50 doz. REGATTA & PRINT SHIRTS Reduced to 75c each

B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 Johnson Street.

CITY COUNCIL.

Aldermen Clear Away a Lot of Work at Last Evening's Meeting.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, Mayor Beaven in the chair. All the aldermen with the exception of Ald McTavish were present.

There was some discussion over a claim of Mr. McGregor's for $90 for laying a water pipe in 1891. It was explained that the pipe was being used by the city. The bill was passed.

Ald. Baker objected to a bill of $96 for an inspector of surface drains. There was one inspector appointed by the council and he should be able to inspect all the wrok being done.

Ald. Henderson—If this things goes on we will have more inspectors than sewers. Only two contracts had been let and there were two inspectors to look after them. One inspector should be able to look after all the work.

Ald. Miller wanted to know if the members of committees had anything to say about matters which they were appointed to look after. The committee should have known something about the appointment of the inspector.

Ald. McKillican advised the committee to look after the contractor who had opened up a trench half a mile long, preventing people from reaching their residences. If Mr. McBean had done that there would have been trouble.

The amount was ordered paid.

The electric light committee recommended the adoption of the electrician's suggestions. He suggested that the brush be changed for the ball system, which would cost about $2,000. It would give the city six more lamps at present, and 15 additional when required. If the now useless Government and Yates street mast were abolished there would be five more lamps available. The extra lamps could be distributed in Victoria West, the Oaklands, Oak Bay avenue and Belcher street.

The aldermen discussed the financial side of the question, received the report and laid it over.

Stall No. 1 in the public market was named as a polling place for the election of a school trustee to succeed F. G. Richards, Jr.

Mayor Beaven recommended the introduction of a by-law to repeal 27 by-laws of the corporation. This course was necessary to clear up a few points relative to the consolidation of the debt, the assess of taxes and real estate. Then some of the by-laws were obsolete. Some by-laws passed in 1890 were not assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor in council and were therefore obsolete. The by-law was read a first time.

The by-law to repeal the Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster bonus by-law was finally passed.

Relative to the application of the Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Co. for privilege to lay a three-inch pipe through certain streets to connect their brewery with the Esquimalt Waterworks Company's main, taht the company at present consumed $100 worth of water.

The mayor explained that the council could not grant the request if they wished to do so. The report was laid on the table.

The council adopted the recommendation of the cemetery committee to appoint George A. Dow cemetery keeper.

Ald. Miller wanted to know if Sanitary Officer Chipchase had resigned. His resignation had not been read to the council, and the mayor had appointed a successor at the request of a minority of the council. He moved that the matter be brought up for consideration by the resignation being read.

Ald. Styles seconded the motion, but the mayor refused to put it. Ald. Miller then left the meeting.

Tenders for the construction of surface drains in James Bay and Spring Ridge were opened. (A. Blakeley, James Bay No. 2, $5,778; H. H. McDonald, Spring Ridge drain, $9,784; James Bay No. 1, $9,967.25; James Bay No. 2, $5,286.55.

Coughlan & Mayo, James Bay No. 1, $9,140.30; James Bay No. 2, $5,837.80; Spring Ridge, $10,275.25; total, $25,278.35; less $2,050, $23,228.35.

After some discussion on the question of employing foreign labor, the tenders were laid on the table for consideration at a special meeting to be held on Wednesday evning.

The street by-law was modified and passed and the council adjourned.

UPPER COUNTRY NEWS.

Weekly Memoranda Culled From the Inland Newspapers.

(The Nelson Tribune.)

The Nelson brewery is completed and its product will soon be on the market. The building is furnished with all the modern appliances for making the beverage that cheers but never inebriates, that is, hardly ever.

N. C. Dingman of New Denver is in Nelson. He reports his town as livelier than any other town between here and there and that considerable property is changing hands, one block on the south side of the creek being sold to a Vancouver party for $1000.

The Kaslo and New Denver wagon road is completed to a point west of Hughes' headquarters camp, about eight miles from New Denver. If the money holds out, Superintendent Cameron will be at the Slocan Lake metropolis by the middle of September.

The gold district over around Hall creek, twelve miles southwest of Nelson, is attracting considerable attention. The ledges are big and strong, but the yield of free gold does not appear to run even. One or two claims carry ore that gives good assay returns; others, again, carry ore that looks good but does not assay worth a ——.

W. C. McLean left Nelson on Wednesday with his outfit to begin work on the Nakusp and Slocan railway, on which he has a sub-contract of two miles, beginning two miles out from Nakusp. "Billy" built the Robson end of the Columbia and Kootenay railway "for the fun of the thing," but expects to make a "killing" on the Nakusp and Slocan.

Both the banks at Nelson have decided to discount American paper money five per cent. after the 15th instant. The reasons given are that there is so much American money in circulation that the bills of the two banks remain in the vaults, instead of being in circulation, and that there is little demand for drafts on points in the United States. American silver will be taken at par, as heretofore.

The contention between the owners of the Big Bertha and Bon Ton claims in Slocan district has been settled by making a survey of the claims. The work done was on the Bon Ton ground and the ore extracted will go to the owners of that claim. The Bon Ton owners will pay for the work and for transporting the ore to Kaslo. Some six or seven tons of ore that will go $500 to the ton are at Kaslo awaiting shipment to the smelter. The owners of the Bon Ton are W. H. Brandon, M. P. Adams and Captain Adams.

(Golden Era.)

Prospectors are coming in daily from Idaho and Montana.

The Doherty claim on Wild Horse creek is showing good ore.

The steam dredge is up the river and by this time should be doing much useful work.

Building is going on briskly at Fort Steele. Several new buildings have recently gone up.

It is reported that another large hotel will shortly go up at Fort Steele to meet the increased travel.

N. Hanson has purchased the old saw mill from the Kootenay Valley Company, and will move it to Four Mile creek.

A. W. McVittie came down on last Monday's steamer from Wild Horse. He reports everything flourishing in camp and gold prospects good.

The pay roll at the Wild Horse mine is about $80 per day, spread over about 30 men, half of whom are Chinese, bringing it up to some $2240 per month.

(Kootenay Star.)

A hot spell is prevailing, 90 to 92 in the shade. No rain since the 25th ult.

Mr. Holdich yesterday assayed some Big Bend quartz, which he says is exceedingly rich.

Twelve prospectors will leave for Big Bend to-day in company with George Laforme's pack train.

On Tuesday Mr. Kellie, M.P.P., received a comunication from the chief commissioner of lands and works that an additional $500 would be at once available for the Big Bend trail.

One of our respected J.P.'s had a trying experience on an uninhabited island last evening. How he got there would occupy too much space to explain, but for three hours he had tough work fighting the mosquitoes which abound there. As he had left the whole of his wearing apparel on the mainland his condition can be imagined. Crusoe was not in it with F——d. He was rescued by a boat from this side of the river.

Most of the men employed in No. 2 camp on the Revelstoke and Arrow Lake railway have quit work. They complain that the contractor has broken faith with them. They say he agreed to pay their fare here. The pay was $2.25 a day, and after working 17 1-2 days the majority of the men had between three and four dollars paid them. The deductions were—Fare $15, hospital $1, board $1 a day. The last item is certainly an extortion, and the wonder is that men can be found willing to work under such conditions.

(Inland Sentinel.)

A new photograph gallery is being opened here by W. Lang.

E. S. Wood comes up with the first ripe tomato, Kamloops raised, of the season.

Haying has just commenced at Dog Creek and as the weather is favorable first-class hay will be had.

A large force of men are working day and night on the Van Winkle hydraulic mine. The owners expect good returns from the next clean up.

The Provincial Government having granted the request of our city council to permit the use of prison labor on the streets, it is to be hoped that our city fathers will take immediate advantage of the privilege, and commence mending the main thoroughfares.

Two gentlemen well known in society circles had a narrow escape from a wet grave one evening this week. They were exploring the river in the well-known steamer Antoinette, and on the way home lost control of the vessel. Luckily some person heard the cries of distress of the misguided mariners, went to their rescue, and brought them safely back. The steamer wasn't damaged.

How to Get "Sunlight" Picture

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Hope for Silver Yet.

Lillian Lewis says: "If the repeal of the Sherman law is going to benefit business, although I am an out-and-out silver woman, I say repeal it. If we don't use silver for money we will use it for something else. I am right now having a silver costume made. The heels of the shoes will be of solid silver, the buttons on the waist will be of solid silver, the whole fabric will be silver embroidered. There will be 18 yards of silver thread fringe; the parasol and fan will have silver handles; the cestus from the waist and 16 forty-eight inch long and three-inch wide pendants will be of malleable rolled silver with a filagree pattern; the frame of the hat will be of silver and the ornaments, two hummingbirds and a bumble bee perched on a daisy, will be of silver. All the rings, bracelets, necklace, ear-rings and purse will be of silver. I shall wear this costume in Lady Lil and Credit Lorraine. The idea is my own; I designed it myself and am having it made to suit my own views. Repeal, free coinage or demonetization, Lillian Lewis will wear her silver outfit just the same.

Wall paper and room mouldings at Mellor's, Fort street, above Douglas

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—J C Thomas, J C Cuark, Agnes Woodward, P Langley, W Merrifield, Peter, Mohun, R Croft and wife, L S Edinger, R J Aiken, R B Whitaker, Chas Poe, B Eggs, H E Connor, Mrs Rogers, Miss Flood, A McMurphy, R G Brown and wife, T Marsh, Mrs J Clark, Mrs Langley, T Bell, Mrs Jones son and daughter, J Saimons, W R Spring, J C Spring, T D Macaulay, C Brown, J M Johnston and wife, Mrs Baird, Miss Hanington, Hon T Davie, C A Battrag, Geo Mathers, Mrs E E Blondi, Donald Ross, N H Mead, F W Parker, C B Hamilton, Miss Dillon, C McDonald, J J Croner, and wife, Mrs Nesbitt, Miss Hart, Mrs J E McDonald, M M Holmes, C H Barnwell, J Lawson, P C Butts, O C Hastings.

Per steamer R P Rithet from Westminster—A G Cosens, Lord Norbury, J Ross and wife, Harry Webber, M D Martin, C L Sheidon, Mr and Mrs Pearson, Mrs Stainton, Miss Robinson, Miss Powers, Miss Ellis, Mr and Mrs Claxton, Mrs Whitaker, M Lumby, J Fox, W B Townsend, M Matheson, J Powrus, J C McLure, J B Simpson, W Fox, R P Page, M M Egan, T E Moffat, Cap Hat, E Hutchinson, W H Ladner, W Munroe, E Haston, J Auchihinn, Capt Robertson.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Pither & L, J H Todd & Son, Weiler Bros, P McQuade & Son, T B Pearson & Co, J Styles, L Watson, Curtis & N, Sisters of Charity, Wilson Bros, Union Ice Co, Erskine Wall & Co, H S Fairall, Sun Kee, Hong Chong Co, T E Blackwood, On Kee & Co, E G Prior & Co, J G Pope, N E T & L Co, S Phillipini, G Lewis.

Per steamer R P Rithet from Westminster—R P Rithet & Co, Ltd, Mrs E B Lemon, N E T & L Co, Can Paint Co, P McQuade & Son, Spratt & Gray, T Wilkinson, C O N Co Ltd, H F Page, John Tollick, A Powell, Hutchinson, B C Cattle Co, Peter Brown, L B Whitaker, Dom Ex Agt.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50.

A luxury of luxuries-Tamilkande Tea

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A tablespoonful equals 2 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

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LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,

Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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BIG G CURE YOURSELF! Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. The Universal American Cure. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A. TRADE MARK PRICE $1.00

ESTATE OF JOHN ALBERT JOHNSON,

Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," by indenture dated and executed the 13th day of July, 1893, by John Albert Johnson, of the Queen's Hotel, Store street, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, hotel-keeper, the said John Albert Johnson granted and assigned his real and personal property to Joseph Loewen, of Rockwood, New Gorge road, Lake District, Vancouver Island, brewer, and James Muirhead, Esquimalt road, Victoria West, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, manufacturer of sashes, doors, etc., in trust for the creditors of the said John Albert Johnson.

The said Joseph Loewen and James Muirhead executed the deed and accepted the trust thereby created on the 13th day of July, 1893.

A meeting of the creditors will be held on Friday, the 21st day of July, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the undersigned.

Dated the 15th day of July, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley street, Victoria, B.C.,
Solicitor for the Trustees.

July 15-1m.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal over 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, described as follows: Section 7, township 5.

PETER RASMUSSEN.
Skidegate, June 1, 1893. jy13

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal over 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, described as follows: Section 8, Township 5, Staked June 1st, 1893.

JNO. FLEWIN.
Fort Simpson, June 20, 1893
jy13

Notice of Removal.

DR. GARROW has removed his office to Room 1, Moody Block. Residence, 21 Queen's Avenue. m19-tf

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used Principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.) | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coal, are mined by this Company only.

The "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high illuminating power unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

The "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent

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W. R. CREECH, Manager.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia and has a very large circulation within the province.

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Perfected Spectacles and Eyes fitted on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A HYAMS Manager

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B.C.
(Mention this paper.)

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Groceries and Provisions

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j8-2m P.O. Box 497.

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FOR FAMILY USE,
IS THE BEST.
Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other

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ISOM LANNING & CO
ALBANY, OREGON.

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Fiummerfelt, Gorge Road.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive, continue and extend the time within which the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Company, incorporated in the session of 1891, may construct its works and for other purposes.

By order of Provisional Directors.

A. DECOSMOS,
President V. S. & N. W. Ry. Co.
Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1893. j10-6f

Municipal Act 1892.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer from myself to George Schmith of the said city of the license now held by me to sell beer, wines and porter with meals at the restaurant (formerly Stitt's), No. 54 Yates street, in the City of Victoria aforesaid.

July 15, 1893. C. C. FOX.

Public Notice.

School Street, between Yates Street and Fort Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
July 11th, 1893. City Engineer

EXHIBTION OPENS.

Victoria's Great Midsummer Show Now in Full Swing.

PREMIER DAVIE DID THE GRACEFUL.

Unrivalled Display of the Riches of Field, Forest and Farm—Manufactures Well to the Fore—Splendid Cattle, Sheep and Horses.

The seventeenth annual exhibition of the British Columbia Agricultural Association was formally opened this afternoon by Hon. Theo. Davie, premier. He was met at the gate by President Ellis, and with Mrs. Davie was conducted through the building and yard. In his opening address the premier made many flattering remarks about the exhibition. He had attended every show held in the city during the last 20 years, and he could say that the present one eclipsed them all. The industrial exhibits were especially good, showing what can be done at home. He knew many people who thought that it was impossible to manufacture articles at home to equal the imported goods. He had tried them both and would say unhesitatingly that the home manufactured article was as good as the imported. Everybody should encourage these home industries by buying the goods they manufacture. Do not patronize the storekeepers that do not sell goods made at home. Agriculture should also be encouraged. A school similar to the one at Guelph, Ont., where farming is taught, would be very useful in British Columbia. In conclusion he formally declared the exhibition open.

Ex-Mayor Townsend and other gentlemen made remarks.

The attendance at the opening was not large, but the directors did not expect the crowd until Thursday, Friday and Saturday. "C" Battery band rendered a programme during the afternoon which was much enjoyed.

There was a marked improvement in the exhibits to-day. Many new ones had arrived and those there yesterday were more complete. Many of the corners in the building have been filled up and now there are few spare ones left. Everything is in order, the managing committee and the exhibitors having worked late last night to finish up what they had to do. The judges started work this morning, the standard bred horses being the first to enter the ring. It will take a long time to judge the horses, there are so many. There are not enough stalls to accommodate them all. The judges in the horse department are: Ald. Henderson, W. H. Ladner and W. Jones. The sheep judging was also commenced this morning.

Among the exhibits which arrived last evening was one in which Fred Norris shows samples of the articles manufactured by him. There are trunks, saddles, harness and leather. In the lot is one of the latest English lady's saddles. This saddle is made so that a lady can ride on either side. J. R. Kerr exhibits several typewriters, and the Paragon Safety Oil Company show what they can supply the public with. A collection of carriages, carts and phaetons from John Meston's factory is attracting attention. Several very handsome mantels and grates and stoves of different sizes compose an interesting and ornamental exhibit by McLennan & McFeeley. The Steveston and Royal Canadian canneries, for which Dalby & Clarton are agents, are represented by several cases of salmon. R. P. Rithet & Co.'s canneries are also represented. A Vancouver firms exhibits canoe made from the hull of the old Beaver.

On the first balcony J. H. Falconer has a second exhibit of vinegars, extracts and sauces. During the week he will supply the thirsty with cider and allow the public to sample the articles which he manufactures. Half of the balcony is taken up with flowers which for number and beauty could not be surpassed. In fact the perfume from them permeates the whole building. There are tables crowded with cut flowers and benches full of potted plants. The largest exhibits are made by G. A. McTavish, P. T. Johnston and J. T. Higgins. Then there are small collections too numerous to mention. Several very handsome flower ornaments, including a bicycle of sweet peas, a schooner with sails of carnations, the gates ajar and other pieces are shown. The small fruit exhibit is not as poor as some expected, in fact it is very good. There are some apples and a lot of vegetables both large and small. Numerous butter makers are out after the prizes offered in that department and several ladies have entered bottles of preserved vegetables and fruit. R. T. Williams has a display of artistically bound blank books and rubber stamps. In an alcove, all by themselves, the Ames Holden Company's goods, including light and heavy boots, shoes and slippers, rubber footwear and leather. M. & H. A. Fox have a splendid exhibit of cutlery.

Perhaps the biggest improvement is noticed in the art gallery. The exhibits have been more than doubled. J. Savannah has a beautiful display of photographs, with pictures of the members of the legislature for a centre piece. The photo of the lacrosse team attracted a great deal of attention. Miss A. Humber shows a dozen or more well-executed paintings which reflect great credit on her. Miss Seabrook also has several pictures in the gallery which were favorably commented on by critics. The other artists represented are Messrs. Sterling, A. Hartland, J. A. Wier, T. Bamford, J. L. Hutchison, Rene Quentin, Mrs. W. H. Ellis and Miss Bamford.

The steamer from the Fraser river brought down a large number of candidates for the prizes for stock. H. F. Page brought a Percheron stallion, a two-year-old stallion, a brood mare, two two-year-old fillies, a two-year-old gelding, five Holstein cattle and several hogs. J. T. Wilkinson arrived with twelve Southdown sheep headed by Sir Walter and Fraser. Flowers and fruit were brought by E. Hutcherson. In the sheep pens besides those shown by Mr. Wilkinson are Oxford Downs by Dean Bros.; Leicester from the Tolmie estate; a Norfolk lamb and three ewes from W. J. McKeon's farm, and J. S. Shopland's Southdown ram. The principal exhibitors of hogs are Messrs. Page, Bryant and the Tolmie estate. The Truck and Dray Company show several teams of heavy draught horses, and Messrs. King, Mitchell and the McNeill estate each have a good string. The exhibits in Jersey cattle is particularly good.

NOTES.

There will be a promenade concert at the hall this evening. Benches have been placed around the balconies for the accommodation of visitors.

There will be an excursion over from Seattle on Saturday.

J. T. Wilkinson is down from Chilliwack. He will "write up" the fair for the Vancouver World.

The band concert programme for to-morrow follows:

Grand March.....Eclipse.....Jones
Overture.....Amazon.....Keister
Selection..Lucia di Lammermoor..Bellini
Waltzes.....Marien.....Ellenberg
Medley.....Tit Bits.....Beyer
Lancers.....Fairy Circle.....Richard
Medley.....Hen Coolins.....Harrison
Schottisch.....On the Go.....Christie
God Save the Queen.
E. Pferdner, Bandmaster.

The Mainland farmers say it is too early to travel with stock. They would have to leave their work undone and besides the stock is not in good condition.

The directors—The weather is wid' us.

SALMON SCARCE.

Unsatisfactory State of the Run—Wedding Chimes.

New Westminster, Aug. 8.—J. R. Bowman, of the Columbian staff, was united in marriage this morning at Holy Trinity cathedral with Miss Jessie Wood, eldest daughter of the late H. T. B. Wood, of this city. The happy couple will spend their honeymoon in Victoria.

The salmon run continues very light and unsatisfactory.

R. P. Rithet is on the river inspecting the canneries in which he is interested.

Several carloads of fresh salmon will be shipped to New York to-morrow.

Object to the Tax.

The insurance companies are up in arms against the tax of $300 a year which he city has placed upon them, and will, they say, increase rates 25 per cent. unless the same be repealed. A letter signed by the heads of the Toronto and Montreal companies will, it is announced, be presented at the next meeting of the city council asking that the tax be taken off. They hold it to be "onerous and inequitable and an imposition upon the business of fire insurance which the present rate is ill calculated to sustain." The question has been troubling the insurance men for some time and this is the result of long consideration.

Two Candidates Out.

There are now two candidates for the Cariboo seat in the provincial legislature made vacant by the death of I. B. Nason. They are Messrs. Read and Adams, both well known in the district. The writ for the election will, it is said, be issued in a few weeks. Quite a contest will take place as both of the gentlemen and possibly a third, not yet named, will have strong followings of friends to work for them.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

SPRINTING.

BLAIN AND SMITH TO RUN.

The following letter bearing the signature of D. A. Smith, and addressed to the Sporting Editor, appears in Saturday's World: "Re Mr. Blain's proposition that we should run a 100-yard foot race in Victoria, it being neutral ground, so far as treatment is concerned, I have no objection as I have always received extreme courteousness in Victoria. I am sure Mr. Blain would receive the same if the race were run here, but as there is not a cinder path in Victoria I would be at a disadvantage, as I am not accustomed to running on grass. To show Mr. Blain that I am not afraid to meet him on any track I will agree to the following conditions: That the managers of the Victoria lacrosse team put up a suitable trophy and that the race be run before the lacrosse match, Victoria v. Vancouver, on August 19, the referee and starter to be mutually agreed upon. Thanking you for your valuable space, this closes my correspondence in this matter."

It was considered at a meeting of the executive committee of the lacrosse club last night and it was decided to offer a $25 gold medal for the race to be run before the game a week from Saturday. Both men will accept.

THE RING.

DIXON THE INVINCIBLE.

New York, Aug. 7.—The featherweight championship fight between Dixon and Pearce was to-night decided in favor of Dixon in three rounds, Pierce being outclassed.

FITZHENRY WILL ACCEPT.

Fitzhenry, the American boxer, who is in the city called at the Times office this afternoon and said that he was willing to accept the offer of Jack Barnard, of England, who is also here to spar for points with heavy gloves. Fitzhenry will, he says, sign articles immediately and says that he can be found at the Pastime club at any time.

THE WHEEL.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—The racing programme of the international meet of the League of American Wheelmen was inaugurated today, the one mile novice opening the series. There are not less than a dozen starters in any of the events, and in some there are three times this number. Zimmerman and Tyler are the only riders of national fame who are entered in any of to-day's races. The three mile open, in which they will figure, will be run late this afternoon.

THE GUN.

MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The Victoria Gun Club will hold its regular monthly meeting this evening at the Victoria Hotel. This will probably be the last meeting this season and a full attendance is expected.

YACHTING.

London, Aug. 8.—The Desart cup was raced for to-day in the Royal Victoria yacht club regatta at Ryde, Isle of Wight, and was won by the Britannia; Navahoe second, Satania third, Callans fourth. The wind was light.

General Dispatches.

New York, Aug. 8.—At a meeting of the Union Pacific board of directors today, it was agreed to give present holders of the sinking fund bonds an opportunity to renew their bonds under present conditions and rate of interest for six years, the company reserving the right for a trustee to draw at par after the first year, or redeem the whole amount of bonds after Sept. 1st, 1894.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8.—The large powder mills in the woods nine miles east of here exploded at 12 o'clock. The report was distinctly felt and heard in this city. It said several lives were lost.

—The different lodges of the Sons of England will gather in St. George's Hall to-night at 8 o'clock to meet the Supreme Grand President of the order from Toronto, who is visiting the city. He will address the members and a large attendance is expected.

MESSAGE PRESENTED.

[Continued from page 1]

representatives can legitimately deal with it. It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early the coming September, that we might cater promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand; which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body. I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14th, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 7th.

The President's message was read, ordered printed immediately, and referred to the finance committee. Various petitions for and against the repeal of the Sherman act were presented and referred to the finance committee. As soon as the introduction of bills was in order Mr. Hill of New York introduced a bill to repeal certain sections of the Sherman act, and it was referred to the finance committee. That was followed by two bills introduced by Stewart of Nevada, one to restore the right of coinage, and one which he said was to meet the existing troubles immediately, to supply the deficiency in currency. The latter directs the secretary of the treasury to issue silver certificates for silver bullion now in the treasury, in excess of the amount to redeem outstanding certificates, and also to issue $100,000,000 of four per cent. bonds. He made a brief statement in explanation of the latter bill and expressed the hope that it would be acted on without delay. Both bills were referred to the finance committee. Many other bills, financial and otherwise, were introduced and referred. Senator Lodge introduced a resolution for a vote in senate for the repeal of silver purchases on the 22nd. Senators Hill and Stewart also introduced bills dealing with silver.

New York, Aug. 8.—Immediately after the President's message had reached the street, and considerably before the average operator had an opportunity to read, not to speak of digesting it, a "drive" was made against the whole stock market. It is an old device with the bears to sell on a piece of good information to kill effect. It proved successful once more; and some long stock was sold by holders who had not time to read the message and concluded from the drop in prices that the document was disappointing. As a matter of fact, however, it fully met the expectations of leading bankers and conservative Wall street houses, who have been most desirous that silver legislation should take precedence of everything else and that congress adjourn as speedily as possible after repealing the Sherman silver law. Industrials bore the attack of stock and fell 4 to 4 1-4 per cent. Railway and other stocks declined everywhere from 1-2 to 1 3-4. Toward 2 o'clock selling and bearish attacks ceased, a quieter feeling prevailed, and prices recovered somewhat.

The poll of the Senate and House of Representatives on the Sherman silver law is surmised as follows:—For unconditional repeal, 39; for conditional repeal, 20; opposed to repeal, 14; non-committal, 10; total, 83. Of the five senators not here accounted for, Mr. Morgan is absent, Mr. Deckwith has resigned, Mr. Parkins has not been sworn in, and the seats of Mr. Manley and Mr. Allen are contested.

The House stands:—For unconditional repeal, 137; conditional repeal, 126; opposed to repeal, 16; non-committal, 24; total, 309.

A Horse Story.

Mr. William White, writing to "Nature" from the Ruskin Museum, Sheffield, records an instance of sagacity in horses. From the window opposite (he says) I have just witnessed an interesting performance on the part of two horses. Bordering the park is a strip of land, doomed to be built upon, but meanwhile lying waste and used for common pasturage, on which the horses under notice were leisurely grazing. A pony in the cart, having been unwisely left by the owner for a time unattended on the grass, suddenly started off, galloping over the uneven ground at the risk of overturning the cart. The two horses, upon seeing this, immediately joined in pursuit with evident zest. My first supposition, that they were merely joining in the escapade in a frolicsome spirit, was at once disproved by the methodical and business-like manner of their procedure. They soon reached the runaway, by this time on the road, one on one side of the cart and one on the other; then, by regulating their pace, they cleverly contrived to intercept his progress by gradually coming together in advance of him, thus stopping him immediately in the triangular corner they formed. Until the men came up, to the pony's head they remained standing thus together quite still; then the two horses, evidently satisfied that all was now right, without any fuss trotted back again together to their grass.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50.

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Refreshments can be obtained at the promenade band concert at Market hall to-morrow evening. Tickets on sale at Jamieson's and Hibben's.

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Men's Blue Jean Pants, copper rivetted, $1; worth $1.50.
Men's Blue Denim Overalls, copper rivetted, 90c.
Linen Collars, $1.50 a doz., 15c. each; sold everywhere at $2 and $2.50 a doz.
Men's Flannelette Overshirts, with band or collar, $1 $1.25 and $1.50.
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